RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 217— BOMBAY, MONDAY SEPTEMBER 13 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
18 Sept.	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	CHINA ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK†‡ ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837

xThrough steamers from Australia have limit accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limit accommodation for passengers from India.

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

‖ Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles.—£72, £62 and £56
2nd Saloon to London.—£54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles—£50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1927		
10th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE ..	Straits, China & Japan.
	connecting at Colombo with	
	CATHAY ..	For Australia.
23rd Nov.	NYANZA ..	Straits, China & Japan,
	connecting at Colombo with	
	COMORIN ..	For Australia.
21 t Dec.	DEVANHA ..	Straits, China & Japan
	connecting at Colombo with	
	MOLDAVIA ..	For Australia

* Cargo steamers. Do not call at Colombo,

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
13th Sept.	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports
15th ,,	KABAGOLA.	East & S. Africa.
16th ,,	BAMORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
17th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
18th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers by the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah Terms and Rates of freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N Y.K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
*AWA MARU	6028	2 Sept.	15 Sept.
TOKUSHIMA M.	5976	18 Sept.	2 Oct.
*SADO MARU	5898	29 Sept.	13 Oct.
PENANG MARU	5214	19 Oct.	12 Nov.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 Oct.	13 Nov.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Sanda Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserve Fund 24,24,558/12/1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambala City	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Ambala Cant.	Jarranwala	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jammu	
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
Ferozepore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Sargodha
Gujranwala	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gojra	Ludhiana	Simla
Hafizabad	Meerut City	Srinagar

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at ½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 23397.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 4,92,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... ,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Bread Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Modern India's Products

FOR THE BUILDING OF MODERN INDIA

Equal if not better than the Best known IMPORTED Makes—

for all your building requirements insist on KATNI PRODUCTS

KATNI

'CASTLE" BRAND
Portland Cement
PRODUCES
CONCRETE
That is
HARD, DUSTLESS, WATERPROOF, WEAR-RESISTING

:o:

GUARANTEED Above British Standard Specification
(REVISED 1925)

KATNI

FIREBRICKS

have a reputation Second to none in India, for Quality and Serviceability.

SPECIALISED FIREBRICKS
for
OIL-FIRED LOCO, ENGINES, CUPOLAS, FURNACES OF ALL DESCRIPTION, FORGES Etc.,

Deliveries from Stock!

KATNI

FIRECLAY

BOILER SEATING BLOCKS.
FLUE COVERS
REFRACTORY GOODS
OF ALL DESCRIPTION
from the
FINEST PROCURABLE CLAY.

:o:

STOCKS AVAILABLE at BOMBAY.

KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co. Ld.

Agents: C. MACDONALD & Co., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Estate, BOMBAY
Telephone: 20418.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

INSURE

IN

LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

WHICH OFFERS

THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE

Apply for all particulars to Head Office, 1 Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in a position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CLERKS, GRADUATES and UNDER-GRADUATES. Apply to Mr. C. G. FOZDAR, Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, between 1 and 4 p.m.
A R27303

WANTED—A COMPANION, preferably a medical man for a nobleman. He must be strong and well up in all sports. Apply stating age, qualification, nationality and terms with certificates if any, to Box No. 1809, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 27309

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE (S.T.C.D.) as Head Master. Gujarati preferred. Apply with testimonials stating terms and qualifications to THE SECRETARY, Indian School Committee, Jinja, Uganda.
A R3370

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS or SECOND CLASS well-qualified and experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEER, who has got full knowledge in mechanical line, steam engines, oil engines and gas engines. Apply with testimonials with the minimum salary expected stating the previous experience and service. BRAMHAPPA TAVANAPPANAVAR OIL MILLS, DAVANGERE, M. S. M. Rly.
A R3718

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE, strong in English and Mathematics as Head Master and an experience INTERMEDIATE or UNDER-GRADUATE as Second Master for S. R. High School, Ratangarh (Bikaner). Apply at once to the SECRETARY with testimonials stating minimum salary expected A Dwij (Brahaman, Khasharior, Baishay) will be preferred.
A R3738

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—A portion of 1st floor of 41, Hammam Street, Fort. Opposite Diamond Jubilee Washing Coy. Apply to SOONDERDAS & CO., Solicitors.
C 27308

A LARGE bakery premises of Nazereth & Bros., at 96, Main Road, Poona, is TO LET. Apply OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, High Court, Bombay.
C R3728

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
dows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

EARN 50, 25 a day.—By our BANIANS MACHINES, scientific BETEL-NUT CUTTER. Anna stamp, KING RICHARD CO., 65, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
T R3733

THE DACCA TRADING CORPORATION, Established 1921, Dacca.—Extensive House for Dacca Buttons Samples Rs. 2 on inspection.
T R3685

EXAMINATIONS.—Lose all their terrors for regular users of LEMON CREAM, the wonderful brain cooler and hair tonic sold by POPULAR PHARMACY, Grant Road, and other chemists.
T R3697

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST KULU APPLES—Now ready, Walnuts 25th September Rs. 5/8 for 9 lbs. fruit. Send V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent ARAMGARH and RAISEN Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3648

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST. Policies Nos. 165351, 165352 and 165353, dated 6th August, 1919, for Rs. 5,000/- each granted by the Phoenix Assurance Co., LTD., Life Branch, Calcutta on the life of Jaikrishna Nagardas Varma. Will any person having information regarding the said Policies, kindly communicate with the Branch Manager, Phoenix Assurance Company, Ltd., 28, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.
P. B. R 3564

PROFESSION.

CONSULT for all problems regarding FORTUNE. Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteracter, Kathari Mansion, opposite General Post Office, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

HIGH CLASS STENOGRAPHER supplied Rs. 20 for dictation and Rs. 50 for reporting work per day. Metropolitan Reporting Office, 19-20, Dharamsey Building, Picket Road, Kalbadevi.
P 3739

TENDERS.

GONDAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE FOR TENDER.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Consumable Stores from 1st January, 1927, to 31st December, 1927, will be received by the Storekeeper, Gondal, upto 3 p.m. on 14th October, 1926.

2. Forms of Tender and Schedule can be had on application to the undersigned on payment of Rupees five per copy.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 250 should accompany each tender which should be superscribed "Tender for Consumable Stores." No tender will be considered unless earnest money is received.

4. The Storekeeper reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. P. SAMPAT,
Storekeeper,
Gondal Railway.

Gondal,
Gondal, 5th September, 1926.
27287

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA DURING THE POONA SEASON.

THE WEEK-END EXPRESS leaving Victoria Terminus on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, will return on TUESDAY, the 14th, instead of on Sunday, the 12th instant, and run to following revised timings:—

Poona	d.	19-00
Kirkee	d.	19-08
Talegaon	d.	19-41
Lonavla	a.	20-19
	d.	20-24
Khandala	d.	20-32
Karjat	a.	21-23
	d.	21-28
Neral	d.	21-41
Kalyan	a.	22-19
	d.	22-24
Byculla	a.	23-11
	d.	23-14
V. T. Bombay	a.	23-27

H. G. KEILY,
Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 9th September, 1926.
27293

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

5% LOAN OF RS. 13,00,000.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY'S 6 1/2 per cent. Water Works and Drainage Extension Loan of Rs. 45 1/2 lacs sanctioned by Government of India in their resolution No. 62, dated 30th May, 1923, printed in the preamble of the Bombay Government's resolution No. 2441, dated 6th June, 1923.

Fifth and Sixth instalments of Rs. 6,50,000 each i.e. Rs. 13,00,000 in all at 5 per cent.

The Government of India, having accorded their sanction to the raising of the fifth and sixth instalments of Rs. 6,50,000 each in the year 1926-27 under their resolution No. 87 Log, dated 8th August, 1925, Department of Education, Health and Lands, and having further accorded their sanction to the reduction in the rate of interest from 6 1/2 per cent. to 5 per cent., the Ahmedabad Municipality proposes to raise the fifth and sixth instalments of Rs. 6,50,000 each i.e. Rs. 13,00,000 in all this year at the rate of 5 per cent. on 1st October, 1926. Sealed tenders to be addressed to the CHIEF OFFICER, Ahmedabad Municipality and superscribed 'Tenders for 13 lacs Loan at 5 per cent. are invited so as to reach the Chief Officer not later than 4 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAY. 25th of September, 1926.

Forms of applications for tenders and detailed notification can be had on application to the CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, Ahmedabad Municipality.

VALLABBHAI J. PATEL,
President
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
13th August, 1926.
27193

DON'T BE PUZZLED
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants, Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Re. 1-6 per gros
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL,
15-8, Lakshmi Datt's Lane,
P. O. Bagh Bazar, CALCUTTA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3319 of 1921.

RAMESHWARDAS BIRLA ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
(1) WISANJI THAKERSEY HALAI,
(2) THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE,
of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the said first defendant W. T. Halai. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 7th day of August, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 13th day of September, 1926, at the hour of Four O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that the 7/16th share of the 1st defendant Wasanji Thakersey Halai now vested in the 2nd defendant as the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee, of the estate and effects of the said 1st defendant in the following 15 pieces or parcels of land, situate at Thana Kasbe Panch Pakhadi, Pot Tukdi and Taluka Salsette Tukdi and District Thana bearing the following numbers:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Hissa No.
41	14	4	0	0
42	,,	7	0	1
44	14	8	0	0
,,	,,	0	4	0
,,	,,	0	5	0
,,	,,	0	12	0
475	114	5	0	0
476	,,	6	0	0
594	141	1	0	0
53	142	4	0	1
,,	,,	7	0	0
598	,,	0	2	2
596	,,	0	3	0
598	,,	8	0	0
602	143	4	0	0
611	,,	12	0	0
612	,,	13	0	0
,,	,,	14	0	0
615	,,	17	0	0
626	144	5	0	0
632	146	3	0	0
633	,,	4	0	0
635	,,	6	0	0
637	,,	8	0	0
638	,,	0	0	0
639	147	1	0	0
,,	,,	2	0	0
,,	,,	3	0	0
640	148	1	0	0
640	148	4	0	0
,,	,,	11	0	0
640	148	12	0	0
,,	,,	14	0	0
643	,,	6	0	0
648	149	1	0	0
,,	,,	2	0	0
,,	,,	3	0	0
,,	,,	4	0	0
,,	,,	5	0	0
,,	,,	6	0	0
,,	,,	7	0	0
,,	,,	12	0	0
,,	,,	0	1	0
,,	,,	0	2	0
,,	,,	0	3	0
,,	,,	0	4	0
,,	,,	0	7	0
,,	,,	0	8	0
,,	,,	0	9	0
,,	,,	0	10	0
651	,,	10	0	0
,,	,,	0	6	0
654	150	1	0	0
,,	,,	2	0	0
,,	,,	3	0	0
,,	,,	4	0	0
,,	,,	0	1	0
,,	,,	0	1	0
,,	,,	0	2	0
,,	,,	0	3	0
654	150	0	4	0
654	150	0	5	0
655	151	1	0	0
656	152	1	0	0
,,	,,	2	0	0
657	153	1	0	0
,,	,,	0	2	2
,,	,,	0	4	0
,,	,,	0	5	0
,,	,,	0	6	0
,,	,,	0	11	0
,,	,,	0	12	0
661	153	5	0	1
699	165	1	0	0
,,	,,	2	0	0
,,	,,	0	2	0
,,	,,	0	3	0
,,	,,	0	5	0
699	,,	3	0	0
,,	,,	4	0	0
,,	,,	0	1	0
,,	,,	0	4	0
700	166	1	0	0
,,	,,	2	0	0
,,	,,	3	0	0
,,	,,	5	0	0
,,	,,	6	0	0
,,	,,	7	0	0
,,	,,	0	1	0
,,	,,	0	2	0
,,	,,	0	3	0
,,	,,	0	4	0
706	169	1	0	0
,,	,,	0	1	0
707	170	1	0	0
,,	,,	0	1	0
713	171	6	0	1
717	,,	10	0	0
721	172	3	0	0
737	177	5	0	0
751	178	11	0	0
780	186	4	0	0
912	210	7	0	0
41	148	9	0	0
49	171	2	0	1/1
,,	,,	5	0	2
,,	,,	9	0	2
,,	,,	,,	0	5

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MADHAVJI AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 29th day of July, 1926.

E. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
27085

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLED STEEL BEAMS, MILD STEEL PLATES, CORRUGATED SHEETS, RIVETS, BOLTS AND NUTS, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moss, Esqr., Receiver in Suit No. 3752 of 1923, (International Banking Corporation vs. The Indian Engineering Co.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Mallet Bunder near Petrol Tanks, on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Jayantilal B. Shroff.

47 Rolled Steel Beams of different sizes, 24 by 40 to 22 and 18 by 40 to 16.

52 cases and 40 bundles loose Corrugated Sheets of different sizes.

About 119 cwt. Rivets.

About 196 cwt. Bolts of different sizes.

261 pieces Mild Steel Plates of different sizes.

35 cases and 36 Bundles loose, plain Galvanized Sheets.

The above on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE LARGE SAFE ON STAND BY GODREJ ELECTRIC HANGING LAMPS AND CEILING FANS, A LARGE LOT OF COPPER UTENSILS, ETC., ETC.,

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 952 of 1923 Dawoodbhai vs. Ebrahim, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at "Koliwada," Mandvi, Mahomedally Tavawalla's Building (4th floor) a large lot of valuable and handsome household furniture etc,

Consisting of marble top tables, arm and without arm chairs, Mirror back cabinets, Tapestry, lined Drawing Room Suite in 10 pieces, wall mirror in plush frame, corner Cabinets, Revolving top office table, Large Carpets, one large safe on stand by 'Godrej,' teak and Blackwood Double mirror door almyrahs, Hat Stand, Hanging Sewing Bentwood chairs, Electric hanging lamps and Ceiling fans, Galvanized boxes and Earthen Jars, a large lot of copper cooking utensils, Large Copper water tubs and Hot water boilers etc., etc.

The property on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "No. 6, Sargent House" (1 floor), Apollo Bunder, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood furniture, dining table, chairs, tapestray lined suite of Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, glass door cupboards, iron single bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, flower pot stands, ice chest, etc., etc., the property of Mrs. McCankie.

The property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ARTISTIC MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF THE LATEST DESIGN.

On SUNDAY, the 19th September, 1926, at 10.30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Hirjee Mansions," Gowalia Tank Road, valuable and handsome household furniture of the latest design, large and small dining table, arm and without arm chairs, fancy sideboards and dinner waggons, carpets, ice boxes, glass, crockery and plateware, drawing room Chesterfield suites, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, ornaments, revolving top writing tables, book and silver show cases, small and large writing tables, revolving book stands, phonographs, hat stands, table fans, China vases, China ware, reclining sofas, easy chairs, corner cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, easy chairs, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,

NOTICE.

Auction sale of Half Share, Right, Title and Interest of the Mortgagor in the immoveable property situate at 3rd Bhoiwada Lane, advertised for sale on Monday, the 13th September, 1926, has been POSTPONED until further notice.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KHARSHEDJI SUKHLAJI STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2984 of 1923.

Sharafudin Amirudin Khatib ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
Mahomed Hasan Amirudin Khatib and others. ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. V. M. Pakvasa of Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Co., A. B. Vaidya, of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya and Fardunji P. Pavri, the Special Commissioner appointed herein under the Consent Order dated the 12th day of August, 1926, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the said Consent Order Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 17th day of September, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kharshedji Sukhlaji Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 845(1) and Street Nos. 9 and 13 and Cadastral Survey No. 13 of the Byculla Division and registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenues of Bombay formerly under Old No. 4955 and New No. 16951, New Survey No. 2/5796 containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by the vacant ground belonging to the Municipality of Bombay, on the West by the said Kharshedji Sukhlaji Street, on the North by the house of Dawoodbhoy Essofalli and on the South by the property of Mulla Noordin Jewakhan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the Special Commissioners, at their office at Esmail Building, Horaby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES, PIECE-GOODS, DECEASED'S FURNITURE, SAFE, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th September, 1926, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror-door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, safes, etc.

By the order of G. C. O'Gorman, Esqr., the Ag. Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of Ranchhoddas Anandji Thacker (Deceased):—

Safe with stand, cupboards, tables, chairs, clocks, vaze lamps, framed pictures, cooking utensils, German silver pots, Moradabad and Delhi carved pots, wearing apparels, books, etc.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros:—

A big lot of shirtings, jackonets, nensooks, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Tel. No. 23409.
20, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KURLA, OPPOSITE THE WADIA MILLS KNOWN AS NEW MILLS AND NEAR MAHATAB BUILDINGS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will on SUNDAY, the 19th day of September, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property by order and under instructions of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Ismailji Mahomedali Suterwalla in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 19th March 1925 and made between the abovenamed Mortgagor Ismailji Mahomedali Sutarwalla of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land together with messuage, building, tenements, privies, well standing thereon situate and lying in the Town of Kurla, Sub-Registration Bandra Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban Division, bearing Survey No. 239,239, Hisa No. 12, 14, square yards 215, 287 eq. 502 and bounded on on towards the East by private passage and beyond that Tankavala's house, on or towards the West by compound of the New Development Railway, on or towards the South by the house of Suleman Alfoo and on on towards the North by private passage leading to the Mill.

The private passages to the East and North are for egress and ingress to the abovementioned plot and the holder of the plot for himself, his servants, tenants and all having anything to do with the Building and premises standing thereon have a right of way over these passages.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashankar, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at 27-29 Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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IF YOU ENJOY
LAUGHS AND THRILLS
DON'T MISS THIS ALL
COMEDY PROGRAMME
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ARTHUR STONE
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BEN TURPIN
MACK SENNETT
Have Arrived in a Cyclone
of Fun and Adventure.
"JUST A GOOD GUY",
A Riot of fun Proving that Arthur Stone is a Real Comedian
Whether you are Married;
Divorced or Single see
GLEN TRYON In
"MEET THE MISSUS"
BEN TURPIN In
"YUKON JAKE"
MACK SENNETT Presents
The LION and the SOUSE
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 4, 6, 8, & 10 P. M.
on Saturday, Sunday & Holidays,
6, 8, & 10 P. M. on week days.
Special Matinee on Holidays at 4 P.M.
PATHE INDIA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST RD.
POPULAR PRICES and RATES.
3rd Week! Eps. 9, 10, 11 & 12.
"CAPTAIN KIDD"
Starring
EDDIE POLO
Also laughing Comedy
COMING!:—
"RACE--KI--THES."

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
The Parsi Alfred
Theatrical Company.
TO-MORROW, 14th September
at 3-30 p m.
(BANK HOLIDAY)
TOORKEY HOOR
TOORKEY HOOR
TOORKEY HOOR
For the First Time in Bombay
A well-known play written by the noted
MUNSHI AGA HASHAR.
Turkish Scenes Turkish Dresses
Turkish Dances
Seats Booked at the Theatre.
Prices: Rs. 5-12 and Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 3-6. and Gallery Annas 9. Inclusive of Tax.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC
FORMATION SERVICE
Est. Under the Guidance of Seth Vrijlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.
NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agents' opinion (Dharana) and other information; are being daily received at this Bureau by special URGENT cables at great expense.
As regards Moffussil clientele, we
(a) Furnish promptly on commission basis whatever information is desired—whether foreign, i.e., about the futures, etc., or local about the Bombay market,
(b) procure foreign cables if special charges are given, and
(c) execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay.
For commission rates, special charges, deposit terms and other particulars please write to the MANAGER.
Persons in Bombay who wish to take avail of our effective service, are requested either to write to us, phone up, or see us at our office.
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Tel. Add. "COMEALONG".
Tel. Nos. 21788—22044.

TRADE AND FINANCE

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT

Bombay, September 10.

MONEY.

Subsequent to the slight tightening of money last week due to end of month requirements, easier rates have prevailed, call money standing at 1 per cent. with conditions unchanged. The following are the fixed deposit rates which have been effective during the week. Two months about 2 per cent. six months 3 per cent. and twelve months from 4 to 4½ per cent.

Despite the jute crop, estimated from 15 to 25 per cent more than that of last year, coupled with expectations of satisfactory cotton and food grain crops, the strain on the financial resources of the country should not be such as to cause an advance in rates over the previous crop movement period, as prices, particularly those of jute, have considerably declined. There is to be considered also the lateness of the seasonal rains, which should produce easier rates until about the end of October.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 3rd September, 1926, shows a decline of Rs. 214.26 lacs in the Cash balance which now stands at Rs 56,90,35,000 as compared with Rs. 39.82 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 51.86, a decrease of 1.21 per cent. over last week. Government securities have increased by Rs. 73.21 lacs. Loans and Cash credits have declined by Rs. 14.11 lacs and Rs. 1.51 lacs respectively, while Inland bills discounted increased by Rs. 2.56 lacs. Government deposits are down by Rs. 199.91 lacs to Rs. 33.12 crores while other deposits show an increase of Rs. 45.81 lacs to a total of Rs. 75.80 crores. The bank rate remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

The week under report has witnessed a marked steadiness in Government securities. Owing to the prevailing easy money rates there has been a continued good demand both from investors and banks for all issues, accompanied by a general, but moderate, advance in prices. 3½ per cent. Paper increased from Rs. 77-2 to Rs. 77-5 and 1945-55 Loans from Rs. 108.4 to Rs. 108-8. 5 per cent. Loans, 1935 and 1933, were better at Rs. 102-14 and Rs. 104-7 respectively. 5½ per cent 1928 Bonds improved by about two annas to Rs. 107-6. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1926 and 1927, changed hands at Rs. 100-2 and Rs. 102/-5, 1930 at Rs. 107.2 and 1932 at Rs. 109-2. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan was quoted at Rs. 113-12.

The Currency returns as of 31st August, 1926, show a further increase of Rs. 70.01 lacs in the amount of notes in circulation to a record total of Rs. 209.53 crores. Silver coin and bullion under coinage have increased by Rs. 63.11 lacs and Rs 7.01 lacs respectively, the former reaching Rs 91.96 crores and the latter Rs. 7 87 crores. Gold bullion remains unchanged at Rs. 22.31 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 60.91, an increase of 0.14 per cent over last week.

EXCHANGE.

Due to a number of holidays during the week, business was unusually slack. However, the exchange market was steady, advancing from 1s. 5-15/16d to 1s. 5-31/32d. at which rate there were sellers. This slight strengthening was due to the presence of export bills in Calcutta. There has been a moderate enquiry for bullion T. T. for the requirements for the end of September silver settlement. The following are the rates for forward deliveries:—September 1s. 5-15/16d. to 1s. 5-31/32. October 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6-1/32d, November 1s. 6.1/16d., December 1s 6-3/32d. January 1s. 6.1/8d. February 1s. 6.1/8d. March 1s. 6.3/32d. and April 1s 6-1/16d

There has been but little change in the dollar sterling rate, the closing quotation being 4.85-1/2 dollars. In spite of the general confidence in the new French ministry to rehabilitate the financial structure of France, the franc this week has undergone a decline from last week's improved rates closing at 169.62. The value of Belgian francs decreased slightly with that of the French francs to 178, while the Italian liras continued to improve advancing to 130 at the close of the week.

GOLD.

The rate for ready gold has remained constant at Rs. 21-7-3 per tola with business being transacted in small quantities for both ready and forward deliveries. The average daily off-take is unchanged at approximately 20,000 tolas and the stock on hand is now about 5 lacs tolas. The price of gold in London remained steady at 84s. 11½d. during the week. The rate for sovereigns continued unchanged at Rs. 13-7-3 both for ready and forward In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-7-3 and Rs. 21-7-0 for ready; Rs. 21-6-9 and Rs. 21-6-6 for 22nd September settlement and Rs. 21-6-6 and Rs. 21-6-3 for 22nd October settlement The incoming is expected to bring £14,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £47,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 22,79,900 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £11,000.

SILVER.

The holidays have curtailed market activities in silver, the ready rate moving within the limits of Rs. 64.7 and Rs. 64-4. firming at the close to Rs. 64.8. The Shanghai market has exercised a dominating influence here and it has been reported that China banks have made some purchases. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London declined from 2s. 9-9/16d. to 2s. 9-5/16d. but improved to 2s 9-3/4d. The average daily off-take, including settlement off-take is estimated at about 170 bars, and after taking into consideration the arrivals during the week of some 100 bars, the stock on hand is estimated at about 4,500 bars. The most noticeable effect of the Currency Commissions' recommendations is the particularly unsatisfactory off-take. With the favourable progress of the monsoon upto this time, the absorption of silver should be much greater than it is. On the other hand, there has been no appreciable unloading from up country. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 28-9/16d. and 28-3/8d. for ready and 28-11/16d. and 28.1/2d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 64-8 and Rs. 64-4 for ready and 27th September settlement, and Rs. 64-6 and Rs. 64-1 for 25th October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £25,000 silver. Including these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £150,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 1008 bars and Rs. 4293 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £300,000.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open only for one day during the week under report and the rates were steady.

A COMBINATION FOR THE RICH TO BECOME MANLY AND HEALTHY
ANANGA PROBHA YAKUTI
is the best nerve tonic for overworked and used up energy and the quickest stimulant for rejuvenating the old and hopeless impotent. This is the leading tonic of the day. Price Rs. 10 for 30 Pills.
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BOMBAY AGENTS:—
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Girgaum Back Road.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 11.

	To-day's sales. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 11.

	To-day's closing.
Scinde Good	6.75—.10
Scinde Fully Good	7.05—.10
Scinde Fine	7.35—.10
Bengal Good	6.85—.10
Bengal Fully Good	7.15—.10
Bengal Fine	7.45—.10
Oomra Good	7.60—.10
Oomra Fully Good	7.90—.10
Oomra Fine	8.20—.10
Broach Good	7.90—.10
Broach Fully Good	8.30—.10
Broach Fine	8.70—.10

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 11.

	To-day's price.
October	16.95—.44
December	17.14—.41
January	17.23—.38
March	17.45+.10
May	17.60—.40
Middling Spot	18.05—.45

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Sept. 11.

	To-day's sales. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	20,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	14,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 11.

	To-day's opening	To-day's closing.
September	9.46	9.40—.13
October	9.32	9.27—.12
November		9.13—.12
December	9.18	9.14—.12
January	9.22	9.16—.12
February		9.16—.12
March	9.27	9.21—.12
April		9.21—.12
May	9.20	9.24—.12
June		9.21—.17
July		9.21—.11
August		9.14—.11
September		9.06—.11
Middling Spot		10.03—.13

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 11.

	To-day's opening	To-day's closing.
September		16.78+.18
October		16.73+.18
November	16.40	16.58+.18
December		16.50+.15
January	16.30	16.40+.10
February		16.36+.08
March		16.33+.08
April		16.28+.08
May		16.28+.08
June		16.28+.08
July		16.23+.08
August		16.23+.08
September		16.23+.08
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., a Spot		18.30+.40

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 11.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 51/.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 52/9.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62½ lb. Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 52/6.
Market:—Inactive.
Wheat, Australian Jan/Feb. shipment quoted 53/6.
Market:—Inactive.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi Sept. shipment quoted 53/6.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
53/ Afloat, Hull Paid,
52/6 Arrived, Paid.
Wheat, Afloat to the United Kingdom 1,480,000 quarters.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 11

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton:—
Oct/Dec. shipmen toffered £15-7/8.
Market:—Held for higher prices on better options.
Linseed, Bombay, ton:—
Setp/Oct. shipment quoted £18-1/8.

London, Sept. 11

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Sept/Oct. shipment sellers £17/10/0.
Oct/Nov. shipment sellers £17/10/0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 11.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt.:
Oct/Dec. delivery sellers 21/7½.
Jan/April delivery paid 32/6.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 11.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) spot 17-15/16.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 11.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Calcutta:—
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 17/3.
Jan/Mar per cwt 17/6.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Bombay:—
Jan/Mar per cwt 17/7.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Karachi:—
Jan/Mar per cwt. 17/7-3/4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 11.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. spot:
Buyers 1/7-3/4.
Sellers 1/7-7/8.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—
Buyers 1/7-1/2.
Sellers 1/7-5/8.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 11.

Cottonseed Bombay Sept/Oct shipment nominal £7-1/2.
Castorseed Bombay Sept/Oct shipment sellers £15-3/4.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold ton:—
Sept/Oct shipment nominal £21/0/0.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton:—
Sept/Oct shipment sellers £19/0/0.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore ton:—
Sept/Oct shipment nominal £19/0/0.
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, ton:—
Sept/Oct. shipment nominal £22/0/0.

DEMAND BILLS.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 11.

	To-day's price.
October	16.80—.62
January	16.90—.63
Middling Spot	16.78—.65

New York, Sept. 11.

Demand Bills 4.85.12.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 11.

Silver:—China bought and sold. Business small. Market uncertain.

	To-day's price.
Spot	..... 28-7/16
Forward	 28-916

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 11.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/4/11½.

LOANS.

London, Sept. 11.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 2-7/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 p.c.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

London, Sept. 11.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4-9/16 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-23/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 11.

T.T. Berlin in London 20.38-7/8.
T.T. Amsterdam on London 12.11-1/8.
T.T. Brussels on London 177.00
T.T. Madrid on London 31.79.
T.T. Milan on London unquoted.
T.T. Berne on London 25.13
TT. Paris on London 167.50

COTTON AND PIECEGOODS.

COTTON-CROP SITUATION UNFAVORABLE

(From Our Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Sept. 10.

PIECEGOODS SEASON BEGUN.

Cotton has ruled generally steady to strong—during the few days, the market has been open.

We have to report rains in Texas and Central Belt in America, making the crop situation rather unfavourable.

Adding to this, the heavy and continuous rains in Northern India, reports of the appearance of black "weevils" near Murtazapur in Berar, damage to cotton crop in the Surat and Broach districts due to heavy and continuous rains lasting for several days at a stretch, dwindling acreage in parts of C. P., Khandesh, Central India and Burma—all these factors combined have impressed the Bombay Cotton firms with rather serious misgivings as to the cotton crop in India even being twelve annas in the rupee. Our market has been strongly influenced by weather reports from U. S. A., but the Indian cotton crop seems to have been more seriously affected than the American one. A representative of this paper has personally seen (this week) the cotton plants withering in the fields—due to too much moisture—between Naosari and Surat. Some of the cotton fields presented an appearance, as if the plants had been bent down by rain and rotten at the roots. Punjab reports speak of cotton plants suffering from too much rain, while Agra and Cawnpore report of the necessity of an urgent break. Cotton touched Rs. 329½ on Tuesday, owing to the expectation of a Bullish Bureau report. The market was closed on Wednesday, while on Thursday it was open for two hours only and eased to Rs. 325½ at the close.

The acreage figures, according to the first official forecast, show a decrease of 4 lac acres in Central India, 2½ lac acres in Khandesh, 1 lac acres less in Broach, 2 lac acres less in Berars, and 2½ lac acres less in Nizam Hyderabad.

The Bureau Report gives an estimate of 15,166,000 bales—highest being 16,379,000 bales, 1¼ million bales less than last month's 1st Bureau estimate—lowest estimate of outturn this time being 14,104,000 bales. The market eased, because Bureau estimate was better than expected.

PIECEGOODS.

The piecegoods market has not shewn a satisfactory offtake. But, the rates are steady. The moffusil merchants have begun to actively inquire regarding goods of various descriptions, and some good transactions have already taken place. The moffussil centres are depleted of cotton goods and the buying season has already begun.

Make no mistake!

Kidney troubles are often misunderstood, and much needless pain and discomfort is endured as a consequence. The work of the kidneys is to filter the blood, and if they fail to do so, uric acid and other poisonous impurities upset the entire system. That is why it is so dangerous to neglect backache, urinary disorder, bladder weakness, rheumatic twinges, headaches, dizziness and nervousness.

It is unusual for all of these symptoms to be present at one time, but if you are in doubt about yourself, you will do well to use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Don't risk the development of rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, dropsy, gravel, stone, and other results of kidney disorder. Middle-aged people, especially, should take an occasional course of Doan's to keep the kidneys thoroughly active.

FREE distribution of a BOOKLET, dealing with obstinate and incurable diseases such as Leprosy, Leucoderma, Diabetes, Impotency. Recipe obtained from the Himalayan Yogis by a Retd. Kashmir Engineer and Himalayan traveller and Researcher.
Himalayan Chemical Works
106-1, Shambazar Street, CALCUTTA.

ART IS ADMIRED EVERYWHERE
ARAUJO FERNANDEZ & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS
(Princess Street, Bombay.)
Have elevated, their Tailoring to an Art

A Strong Body can conquer Tuberculosis

"An important feature in the treatment of tuberculosis would be a diet with an excessive calcium content"

writes Dr. Ph. B. Mlatz in the "American Review of Tuberculosis." The first step taken by the doctor in fighting Tuberculosis is to strengthen the body. Modern medical science has proved that there is nothing to excel calcium for building up and strengthening the millions of body-cells. Therefore, take Kalzana tablets. They contain calcium in a special chemical combination, through which the calcium is taken up by the body-cells. And a body consisting of healthy cells is a healthy body.

Moreover, after the body-cells have been properly strengthened and saturated with calcium, the surplus calcium is deposited in and around the tubercle colonies in the lungs. By this process the bacilli are caged in, and made quite harmless.

You will notice the strengthening influence of Kalzana after a few days, by the lessening of nightsweats.

Take the first step towards health. Help your body in its fight against tuberculosis, provide it with the necessary calcium, by using

Kalzana
THE CALCIUM FOOD.
Your doctor heals—Kalzana strengthens.
Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.
Sold at all Chemists and Stores.

POONA RACES.

BIG MEETING-FOURTH DAY

CHEERFUL WINS GOVERNOR'S CUP

Fine weather and splendid racing on a perfect going marked the sport on Governor's Cup Day when a huge crowd was present. His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson drove to the course in State before the start of the second race and stayed till the end of the sixth event. There was a sensational result to the Governor's Cup which was won in a canter by H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Cheerful ridden by the light-weight jockey, B. Rankin. In a field of twenty-nine starters very few people gave a thought to Cheerful, who has never shown any ability to stay. The Kolhapur horse early went to the front and stayed there much to the surprise of the backers of Dilawar, Mansoor Beg and France. The stable was not prepared for such a remarkable victory as the dividend of Rs. 405-8 for a place will indicate. It is certainly very creditable to Trainer Shripati for turning out his charge in such excellent condition. Mr. Eve's Schoolboy won the Poona Caesarewitch for the second year in succession with the big impost of 9-12. Brace rode the winner with consummate judgment, and received a big ovation on returning to scale. The sport was marred by an unfortunate accident to Unruly, the favourite in the first race, who broke a fetlock and had to be destroyed in front of the public stand. The Poona Country-bred St. Leger was the most exciting race of the day, Shivaprasad and Gift of Song deadheating on the post after a desperate finish. French Briar took advantage of his favourable handicap in the Stand Plate, when he beat a good field pointless. Greenfinch was a big disappointment. Mozan gave a surprising display in the Lawn Plate when he easily accounted for Amin and Hatchel.

In the absence of Hot Lips backers wagered on Steel Blue as a good thing in the Newcastle Plate. This country-bred early settled in the rear and made no show at all. Byramjee saddled the winner in Earmark, a handsome chestnut filly belonging to Major Stewart. She is well-bred being by Marcus out of Egry and should prove a profitable investment. Philippa of Hainault, a new importation of Mr. Eve's, ran stoutly after making a slow beginning. Both Riverine and Stormont came late and helped to make the finish interesting. The sport was marred by a sad misfortune to Unruly who broke a fetlock after promising to play a big part at the finish. Mr. Harrison's fine gelding was destroyed immediately in front of the Members' Stand.

The race for the Poona Country-bred St. Leger gave rise to a thrilling finish, in which Shivaprasad and Gift of Song were concerned. Barnett handled the former cleverly and was just able to keep his mount going to dead-heat with the fast finishing Gift of Song who raced very generously over the firm going. In spite of his big weight Drummer Boy was well in the picture, while Winfree retired after being prominent for a mile.

Madame Seguin continued her winning form by winning the Paddock Plate in fine style from Eltonian who received the right sort of handling this time. The pair singled themselves from the rest of the field and fought out an exciting race, Riley always having something in hand. Bright Bird proved the best of the others five lengths in front of Happy Sinner.

Joe's Luck was gambled on as if defeat was out of the question in the Stand Plate, but the unexpected happened when the Kolhapur gelding failed to finish in the first four. French Briar who defeated Orange William some weeks back, easily accounted for the pace-maker Stone Marten. Greenfinch finished better than his stable companion and raced like the honest horse he is known to be.

The Governor's Cup was annexed again this time by the Kolhapur stable. The lightly weight Cheerful ridden by Rankin assumed command soon after the six furlong and was never headed. Dilawar was as game as ever, but was beaten by his 9-12. Mr. Heath's Mansoor Beg came very late on the scene as he failed to find a clear run up the straight. Many looked upon France as a good thing, but this four-year old was given no chance with his impost. He raced with the leaders for a mile and was then completely out of it. Owing to such an unwieldy field the race gave rise to a good deal of scrambling with the result that Bucknell brought down his rider, C. Hoyt, at the turn. C. Hoyt however escaped with a shaking and was able to walk back to the weighing room.

There was nothing remarkable about the race for The Poona Cesarewitch except that School Boy once again demonstrated that he is a stayer of exceptional quality. With 9-12 in the saddle Brace had him on a tight rein all the way and when he let him go up the straight the others could not live with him. Dickybird and Musk Rat had a scramble for second place while Revival pulled up very feelingly after looking a possibility at the third furlong.

The final race of the day The Lawn Plate was won by a rank outsider in Mozan who ran down the opposition near home. Amin looked a winner but failed to concede the weight. The favourite Trusty ran with great prominence all the way but near the stands he crumpled up altogether. Jodi was never in it.

Details:—

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in class III.

Major C M Stewart's EARMARK 7-10 Behsman 1
Mr Eve's PHILIPPA OF HAINAULT 9-2 Ritchie 2
Mr Heath's RIVERINE 8-12 Bullock ... 3
Mr T M Thaddeus' STORMONT 9-3 Barnett 4

Not run:—Tristan, Hot Lips and Blue Curtain.

Also ran:—Unruly 9-9, Cuckoo 9-7, Motu Proprio 9-3, Songe Dore 8-5, Steel Blue 8-13, Hill and Dale 8-7 and Revue 8-0.

The race—The field was well away with the exception of Phillipa of Hainault. For a space Steel Blue was in front then Unruly took on the running with Earmark, Songe Dore and Motu Proprio in attendance. Earmark and Unruly were almost abreast as they came round but here Unruly stumbled and went out of it. Earmark went on to successfully hold Phillipa of Hainault and Riverine who were running on at the end. Unruly broke a fetlock and was destroyed. Won by neck, neck, ½ length.

Time:—1 minute 17 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 58; Places Rs. 22, Rs. 61/8 and Rs. 32.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 32; Places Rs. 14/8, Rs. 30 and Rs. 18/8.

Favourite—Songe Dore.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

POONA COUNTRY-BRED ST. LEGER.—Distance 1½ miles.

Of Rs. 15,000, Rs. 7,000 to the owner and Rs. 2,000 to the breeder of the winner, Rs. 3,000 to the owner, and Rs. 1,000 to the breeder of the second; and Rs. 1,500 to the owner and Rs. 500 to the breeder of the third. For country-bred entire colts and fillies to run at 3 and 4 years old only (i.e., horses foaled in 1923 and 1922). 3 years old colts to carry 7st. 11lbs; fillies 7st 8lbs. 4 years old colts to carry 9st. Fillies 8st. 11lbs, with penalty.

S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's SHIVAPRASAD 9-0 Barnett 1*
Mr A Hoyt's GIFT OF SONG 8-11 C Hoyt 1*
Mr G A Marsh's DRUMMER BOY 9-7 Meekings 3
Mr E Mahomed's POSTERN 9-0 Riley ... 4

*Dead heat.

Not run:—Panhala, Osbourne and Prince Michael.

Also ran:—Free Shot 8-11, Star Shell 7-11, Winfree 7-11, Vijiya 8-11, Shewanti 8-11, Asian Princess 8-11, Don't Hurt 7-11, Day Delight 7-11 and Our Laddie 7-11.

The race—A good start. Winfree flashed out but made way for Star Shell. The early order was Star Shell, Shewanti, Winfree, Postern and Asian Princess while Vijaya brought up the rear. Past the half mile there was hardly any change in this order. Shivaprasad was now prominent in the bunch. Round the turn Shivaprasad drew out with Drummer Boy on the outside. The former looked a comfortable winner when Gift of Song came with a late rush to dead heat on the post. 3/4 length, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time:—2 minutes 16 1/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 11/8 on Shivaprasad and Rs. 17 on Gift of Song; Places Rs. 12 and Rs 13/8, and Rs 18.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 6 on Shivaprasad and Rs. 7/8 on Gift of Song; Places Rs. 6 and Rs. 6/8, and Rs. 9/8.

Favourite—Shivaprasad.

Trainers:—Kisha Bapu and A. Hoyt.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000, and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in class II.

Mr J C Galstaun's MADAME SEGUIN 9-0 Riley 1
Mr Vivian's ELTONIAN 9-0 Townsend ... 2
Mr N Begmahomed's BRIGHT BIRD II 8-10 Barnett 3
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's HAPPY SINNER 7-11 S J Meekings 4

Not run:—Glastonbury and Lady Theo.

Also ran:—Husky 8-13, Ormiston 8-12, Quitch 8-9, Wedding Day 8-9, Grand Excel 8-7, Blackwood 8-1, Pilgrim 7-10, Starwater 7-10, Nougat 7-7, Roseate Air 7-6 and Beaver Puff 7-0.

The race—Eltonian strode out in front of Ormiston, Happy Sinner, Wedding Day, Madame Seguin and Bright Bird. Nougat dwelt slightly. Eltonian with Madame Seguin in chase entered the straight for home and the pair contested a nice finish, Madame Seguin asserting her superiority in the end. Bright Bird proved the best of the others securing third placing in front of Happy Sinner. Won by neck, 2 1/2 lengths, 5 lengths.

Time:—1 minute 14 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 34; Places Rs. 20, Rs. 25 and Rs. 26/8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 25; Places Rs. 12/8, Rs. 11/8 and Rs. 12.

Favourite—Madame Seguin.

Trainer:—Higgins.

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; and third Rs. 3,000. A handicap for horses in class I.

Messrs N Begmahomed and H. Ismail's FRENCH BRIAR 7-10 Townsend 1
Messrs Heath and M. Najmuddin's STONE MARTEN 7-3 Rankin 2
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's GREENFINCH 8-9 Barnett 3
Mr Kelso's HERON 7-12 Burn 4

Not run:—Affaire.

Also ran:—Joe's Luck 7-4, Quincy 8-1, The Count 7-8, Fille d'Or 7-3 and Canterbury Lamb 7-2.

The race—Stone Marten dashed away with the lead and showed the way to Joe's Luck, Fille d'Or and Quincy with Canterbury Lamb last. Nearing 'three' French Briar moved up and joined Stone Marten up the straight. A fine race home saw French Briar secure the verdict by 1/2 length, 3/4 length, 5 lengths.

Time:—1 minute 41 1/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 41/8; Places Rs. 14/8, Rs. 42/8 and Rs. 15/8.

2nd Tote paid—Win Rs. 19; Places Rs. 7/8, Rs. 19 and Rs. 7/8.

Favourite—Joe's Luck.

Trainer—T. Harrison.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance R. C. and distance.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 presented by H. E. the Right Hon. Sir Leslie Wilson, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., and Rs 15,000 from the Fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,500; and third Rs. 1,500. A handicap for Arabs in classes I and II.

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's CHEERFUL 6-12 Rankin 1
Mr Hussein Tamavi's DILAWAR 9-12 Barnett 2
Mr Heath's MANSOOR BEG 8-2 Clarke 3
Mr P B Avasia's SUN SPRAY 8-3 W G Thompson 4

Not run—Squire.

Also ran—Khundil 9-7, Tarick 9-7, Silver Thrush 9-6, Mandil 8-13, France 8-11, Rarity 8-8, Governor 8-8, Hashash 8-6, Bucknell 8-6, Tiger King 8-6, Mayiah 8-4, Safety 8-4, Aftab 8-0, Hyder Pasha 7,12, Bazz 7-4, Arab Prince 7-12, Crown 7-11, Kadir Hajas 7-9, Apollo 7-9, Farooq 7-5, Detective 7-2, Belan 7-0, Hishan 6-12, Cossack 6-12, and Sannayet 6-12.

The race—An excellent start for such a big field Cossack and Hashash made the early running. Prominent runners for the first half mile were Silver Thrush, Belan, Rarity and Arab Prince, Dilawar and Mansoor Beg were among those far back in the early stages. Cheerful came to the front at the 'five' and raced well ahead of Arab Prince, Belan, Detective and Tarick. Cheerful with Tarick in chase entered the straight first but Tarick tired and Cheerful simply came on alone three lengths clear of Dilawar and Mansoor Beg whose efforts came too late.

Time—3 minutes 7 3/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid—Win Rs. 120/8; Places Rs. 405/8, Rs. 25 and Rs. 34/8.

2nd Tote paid—Win Rs. 44/8; Places Rs. 286/8, Rs. 13/8 and Rs. 21/8.

Favourite—Dilawar and Silver Thrush.

Trainer:—Shripati.

THE POONA CESAREWITCH.—Distance 2½ miles.

Winner Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; and third Rs. 3,000. A handicap for horses.

Mr Eve's SCHOOL BOY 9-12 Brace 1
Messrs G E D Langley and Shantidas Askuran's DICKYBIRD 7-0 Rankin ... 2
Mr Noble's MUSK RAT 6-10 ed 6-13 Behsman 3
Mr P B Avasia's CRAB APPLE 7-11 S Black 4

All ran.

Also ran:—Revival 9-3, Purser 8-9, Valtoi 8-8 and Tess Up 6-12.

The race—Brace took School Boy to the front and was never headed from flag fall. In the last run home School Boy increased his advantage to win with ridiculous ease. Dickybird raced behind the winner all the way and Musk Rat came into prominence after the first mile. Revival broke down up the straight after racing well up all the way. Won by 12 lengths, 3/4 length, 1/2 length.

Time—4 minutes 1 1/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid—Win Rs. 23; Places Rs. 14 Rs. 18, and Rs. 38.

2nd Tote paid—Win Rs. 12; Places Rs. 7. Rs. 9/8 and Rs. 15/8.

Favourite—School Boy.

Trainer—J. Robinson.

THE LAWN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for Arabs in class I.

Mr Eve's MOZAN 7-11 C Hoyt 1
Mr A M Khairaz's AMIN 8-12 Barnett 2
Mr Heath's HATCHEL 7-9 Bullock 3
Messrs M L Godse and G Kanji's KHATAF 8-9 Howell 4

Not run—Hashash.

Also ran—Jodi 9-2, Adwan 8-9, Hawam 8-3, Cardiff 8-2, Trusty 8-1, Gosub 8-0, Mallard 7-13, Hazal 7-11, Baktavar 7-10, Marshal Petain 7-9, Costa Rica 7-8, Malikizaman 7-5.

The race—A good start saw Marshal Petain dash to the front chased by Trusty, Costa Rica and Khataf with Adwan last. Amin was prominent. Round the turn Amin drew out but succumbed to a strong run from Mozan who won easily. 1 length, 1/2 length, 1 length.

Time—1 minute 23 2/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid—Win Rs. 301; Places Rs. 71, Rs. 34 and Rs. 73.

2nd Tote paid—Win Rs. 147/8; Places Rs. 40, Rs. 15/8 and Rs. 40/8.

Favourite—Trusty.

Trainer—A. Hoyt.

FOOTBALL.

GOSSAGE CUP.

POLICE WIN BY BIG MARGIN.

On Saturday evening the semi-final match between the City Police and the G. I. P. Railway resulted in an overwhelming victory for the former by nine goals to nil. The winners were full worth for their success, but on the other hand, the Railwaymen were not as strong as they can be. In the first half four goals were scored, Hewson drawing first blood, and Hibbert following up with a hat-trick. After resumption Saldanha scored and Hibbert scored four more, giving him a day's total of seven goals. The Police now enter the final and according to their form shown nothing should prevent them from annexing the Cup.

It is not decided as yet who the other finalists will be, as the Customs having lodged a protest as to the eligibility of three players who played for the B. B. R. A., the victory of the latter in the recent semi-final, has been cancelled and the match will be replayed on Monday, the final being fixed for Tuesday.

City Police ..... 9 goals.
G. I. P. Railway ..... Nil.

City Police:—Carter; Mackenzie and Dewey; Priestley, Hewson and Gulam Ahmed; Littlewood, Duthie, Hibbert, Rabbitt and Saldanha.

G. I. P. Railway:—Phipps; Murray and Alcock; Fernandez, Lewis and Gilman; Peters, Chapman, Thompson, Thomas and Hanson.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The following were the closing scores in the cricket matches which began to-day:—

Lancashire versus Rest of England at the Oval:—The rest of England 217 (Chapman 43, Hendren 100, Macdonald taking four wickets for 73). Lancashire 84 for no wicket.

The North Of England Eleven versus the Australians at Blackpool:—The Australians 2,29 for five (Woodfull 83, not out).—Reuter's Special.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

Depression has formed in the Andaman Sea off Port Blair. Another depression has probably formed in the north-east Arabian Sea off Sind coast and is moving westward. The monsoon is generally weak everywhere except in Tenasserim and extreme South of the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been general in Lower Burma, Kumaon Hills, North Hyderabad, Mysore and local in Upper Burma Sind, West Rajputana, Central India. East Central Provinces (proper), Bombay Deccan Southeast Madras and Madras Deccan. A few falls occurred in Bengal Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, Baluchistan, Gujrat, South Hyderabad, Malabar.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair and Mergui three inches, Tavoy Pendra Jagdalpur one and half, Ahmednagar Aurangabad Cochin two, Bellary one.

Forecast:—No great change.—A. P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 11.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 11th Sept 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Sept. 11. 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba Point	0 00	61 01	42 77	46 96
Fort ..	0 0	0 0	50 78	51 93
J J.Hospital	0 01	72 64	50 63	49 44

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 11th September 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.783 inches (.015 below normal).
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.715 "
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.031
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.1 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 77.8 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.2 degrees (2.5 above normal).
Minimum temparatnre during 24 hours 78.8 degrees (2.0 above normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 70 c/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m SE
Velocity " " 3 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 147 miles,
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 22 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy= 10) 7
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.0 inche
Total rainfall during the month 1.73 "
" " " year 64.0 "

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

An earthquake shock of considerable intensity at its origin about 3,000 miles away was recorded on the seismograph at the Colaba Observatory at 16hrs. 13mins. yesterday. (I.S.T.)

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1926.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Saturday, the 11th September, 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in slight excess at Lahore. Maximum temperature was below normal at Rawalpindi and the minimum above normal at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 1.29" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in slight excess and the maximum temperature below normal in the region of rainfall.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu has had 0.39" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is locally more humid than usual in Rajputana. Maximum temperature was generally below normal, while in upper Sind the minimum alone was above normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj has had 2.14" of rain, Dwarka 0.48", Rajkot 0.50" and Surat 0.32". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was below normal in parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 0.70" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is nearly normal. Temperature was almost normal except at Amraoti, where the maximum alone was above normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri. Temperature was almost normal and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 87 deg. .2 (3 deg. above normal) and a minimum value of 78 deg. .8 (2 deg. above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur has had 0.91" of rain, Bijapur 1.25" and Hyderabad 1.40". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is almost normal. Maximum temperature was generally above normal in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues to be moderately active in Gujarat and very weak elsewhere. Local thunderstorms have continued in the Peninsula. Rain has fallen locally in the east United Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and Malabar; and at a few stations in Rajputana and the Central Provinces. The chief amounts, besides those mentioned above, are: Cochin 1.02" and Trivandrum 0.77".

Forecast.—No large change.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of considerable intensity at its origin about 3,000 miles away was recorded on the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 16 hrs. 13 mins. yesterday (I.S.T.)

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON SATURDAY THE 11TH OF SEPT 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan ..					
Quetta ..	..	0.92	1.25	—0.37	7.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	2.47	4.82	—2.36	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	..	34.77	20.82	13.90	34.77
Lahore ..	..	15.71	14.00	+1.71	19.62
Hissar ..	..	17.28	10.22	+7.06	14.47
Ambala ..	..	27.79	21.06	+6.73	30.49
Delhi ..	..	23.46	19.89	+3.57	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra ..	..	23.78	21.54	+2.24	26.90
Mainpuri ..	..	22.37	20.89	+1.08	27.07
Jhansi ..	..	30.55	29.78	+0.77	36.17
Cawnpore ..	..	23.05	28.41	—5.36	35.92
Allahabad ..	1.29	24.93	30.83	—5.90	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	2.05	2.16	—0.11	3.68
Karachi ..	..	19.10	5.76	13.34	7.56
Rajputana-					
Bikaner ..	..	9.42	8.75	+0.67	11.79
Ajmer ..	..	21.22	17.23	+3.99	20.65
Jaipur ..	..	27.49	20.16	+7.33	24.21
Kotah ..	..	34.31	23.75	10.56	28.23
Mount Abu ..	0.39	117.25	53.37	63.88	60.76
Kathiawar—	2.22	116.86	53.20	63.66	
Bhuj ..	2.14	39.31	12.45	26.86	14.39
Dwaraka ..	0.48	18.24	12.07	+6.17	13.52
Veraval ..	0.02	33.05	16.08	16.97	18.80
Rajkot ..	0.50	29.94	22.40	+7.54	26.29
Bhavnagar ..	..	22.35	17.35	+5.00	21.20
para ..					
Surat ..	0.32	49.28	34.94	14.34	40.97
Ahmedabad ..	..	43.11	24.66	18.45	28.83
Deesa ..	0.02	36.03	21.70	14.33	24.76
Central India W-					
Neemuch ..	..	40.79	24.47	16.32	29.19
Indore ..	..	22.11	26.12	—4.01	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore ..	..	35.47	45.65	10.19	55.11
Saugor ..	..	39.65	37.23	+2.42	44.95
Hoshangabad ..	..	50.22	40.44	9.78	48.83
Khandwa ..	..	24.78	23.20	+1.58	29.63
Akola ..	..	28.12	23.07	+5.05	31.56
Amraoti ..	..	17.46	24.27	—6.82	33.05
Nagpur ..	0.02	41.66	38.04	+3.36	48.97
Chanda ..	0.79	40.8	40.49	+0.39	51.90
Raipur ..	0.04	32.18	39.94	—7.76	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	0.02	61.01	61.11	—0.10	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	..	97.52	87.47	10.05	99.98
Mormugao ..	..	78.16	80.90	—2.74	94.95
Karwar ..	..	89.81	101.98	12.17	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon ..	..	11.87	14.27	—2.40	22.33
Ahmednagar ..	..	11.59	13.86	—2.27	22.33
Poona ..	..	17.44	17.00	+0.51	27.11
Sholapur ..	0.91	17.51	17.20	+0.21	28.45
Bijapur ..	1.25	8.20	10.48	—2.28	20.90
Belgaum ..	0.02	43.82	35.74	+8.08	50.15
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad ..	..	24.19	19.41	+4.78	27.53
Nizamabad ..	..	26.56	30.64	—4.08	40.08
Indur ..					
Hyderabad ..	1.40	11.95	20.35	—8.40	32.27
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	..	91.60	101.12	—9.52	125.68
Calicut ..	0.07	96.83	82.81	14.02	117.16
Cochin ..	1.02	77.27	67.51	+9.76	114.51
Trivandrum ..	0.77	26.55	26.48	—0.07	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0.04	32.99	18.29	14.70	84.10
Madras Excluding					
Malabar & Mysore					
Masulipatam ..	..	25.2	20.53	.4.73	41.59
Bellary ..	..	5.69	7.81	—2.12	20.51
Cuddapah ..	..	18.19	15.10	+3.09	31.23
Madras ..	..	8.30	12.29	—3.94	50.74
Bangalore ..	0.12	15.32	15.11	+0.21	35.57
Coimbatore ..	..	6.36	4.73	+1.63	22.29
Trichinopoly ..	..	11.91	8.48	+3.43	33.18
Negapatam ..	..	4.35	8.47	—4.12	54.98

NIZAM'S COLONIZATION SCHEME

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 11

A Firman issued by the Nizam on the subject of the colonization scheme states that he understands that lands alloted in some cases contain very valuable forests and the amount paid to Government is far less than the proper valuation. Government will in such circumstances return the money and reserve the forests. However if the applicants accept the conditions which will be made after due consideration by Government their possession of the lands will hold good and a concession will be made to a certain extent.—A. P.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation 3.40 p.m.

Gossage Cup Football: Final; Cooperage, 5.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, September 14.

Poet Harindranath and Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya: Reception at Parel, by the Madrasi Residents of Bombay at 9 a.m., (S.T.)

SUNDAY, September 19.

Bombay Provincial Co operative Institute Eighth Annual Meeting, 3 p.m.

Monday's Ganpati-Utsava.—At 9 p.m. Hari Kirtan by Dhole Buwa at Dr. K.V. Save's Hall, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum.

S.I.S. Fire Relief Fund.—The total receipts towards the Servants of India Society's Fire Relief Fund has reached the sum of Rs. 95,778|15|0. uptodate.

Brahmin Sabha Ganeshotsav.—Under the auspices of the above Sabha Mr. N.C. Kelkar, Editor of "Kesari" will deliver a public lecture to day (Monday) at 6.30 p.m. in Brahmin Sabha, Shankarwadi Griha, 190 Churni Road, Girgaum.

The Malabar Catholic Association.—The 2nd annaversary of the above Association will be celebrated on 26th instant in St. Ignatius Hall, Jacob Circle. Due to this celebration the usual monthly meeting of this month has been suspended. The members will also please note that the general election for the office-bearers for 1926|27 will take place on Sunday (the 26th inst.) and that the balloting list may be returned duly filled in to the Hon. Secretary on or before the 24th instant.

Mother's Day.—Under the auspices of the School Boys' Educational Association the Mother's Day was celebrated by the C.E.W. Night Schools on Tuesday the 7th instant.

Mr. Chandrappa in his speech explained to the boys the importance of the day they were celebrating that it meant a day for the remembrance of the greatness of mothers and also of the obligations they owed to them. Several speakers then addressed the gathering.

After the distribution of sweets to the boys the proceedings came to an end.

Did Christ Visit India?—A Lamington Road correspondent writes:—"A recent New York despatch says that Professor Roerch a well-known archaeologist who is conducting an American expedition to Central Asia, announces that he has found manuscripts in a Buddhist monastery in Tibet describing the visit of Jesus Christ to India to study Buddhism. Jesus Christ travelled through India preaching and returned to Jerusalem when he was 29 years of age.

There are not a few scholars who think that Christianity originated from Buddhism. Futher reports of Prof. Roerch's discovery may confirm their theory. No matter who the Buddhism and Christianity are one and the same, it would be a great blessing if the two religions could co-operate more harmoniously than ever for the spiritual salvation of mankind at large."

SUICIDE BY STABBING

Yasin Ramzan, (38), was sitting near the Mahalaxmi Police Station on the morning of the 4th instant with his hands in his abdomen. A police constable suspecting something untoward, went upto him and found that he was bleeding profusely from the abdomen. On inquiring Yasin told him that he had stabbed himself with a knife and had thrown away the knife into the sea. He was removed to the J.J. Hospital where he died at 9 p.m. on the 11th instant.

At an inquest held on Sunday morning, the Jury recorded a verdict of death by a suicidal stab wound in the abdomen which developed pneumonia.

DEATH FROM FALL

Abdul Kadar Hussain, a Muslim boy aged 7 years, residing with his parents at Foras Road had gone to play with his brother near Precious Cinema at Lamington Road on Friday evening. While playing he slipped down from a height of about six feet and was injured. He was removed home where his parents called for the assistance of one Dr. Kapadia. Dr. Kapadia after prescribing a particular medicine asked the parents to remove the boy to the Hospital; but the parents did not do so. The boy succumbed to his injuries the same night.

The police were informed and the body was removed to the morgue. At an inquest held at the Coroner's Court, on Sunday morning the Jury recorded a verdict of death by cerebral haemorrhage from fracture of skull.

PEDESTRIAN STRUCK WITH A BULLET

Joseph L. Pais, a fitter in the employ of Messrs. Metropolitan Vickers, Ltd. complains to the police that he was walking along the pavement opposite Churchgate Station at about 9 a.m. on Wednesday, when he felt a stinging pain on his left leg below the knee. Putting his hand there, he found blood trickling down. A closer examination showed a small wound, which appeared to have been caused by the bullet of a 22-bore rifle. The bullet was extracted from the wound.

The police are making inquiries.

POONA CRICKET CARNIVAL

EUROPEAN & PARSI TEAMS.

The following European and Parsi teams will try conclusions in the first, engagement of the Quadrangular cricket contest which begins at Poona to-day:—

EUROPEANS:

A L HOSIE (Captain).
S E WEST.
B. HOWLETT.
CAPT. N. M. HUGHES-HALLETT.
G. ASTE.
G. S. L. GREG-ELLIS COCKS.
O. B. GRAHAM.
R E H HUDSON.
COCKS.
W. J. CULLEN.
G. C. PHILLIPS.
Capt. J. H. Bettington (Twelve man.)

PARSIS.

Col. K M MISTRY, (Captain).
R J. JAMSHETJI.
B K KALAPESI.
H J. VAJIFDAR.
D. K. KAPADIA.
S. N GANDHY,
F. E. KAPADIA.
B E KAPADIA.
S. H. COLAH.
P. H. DARUWALLA.
J. H. ELAVIA.

Reserves—H J Engineer and H Contractor.

THE MAHOMEDAN TEAM.

The following have been selected to represent the Mahomedans in the second match of the first round against the Hindus at Poona. In the event of the last three being unable to be present, the requisite number will be selected from the list of probables:—

1. Hasan Shah (capt.) (Kashmir).
2. Abdus Salaam (Sialkot).
3. A. U. Botawalla (Rander).
4. Dilawar Khan (Lahore).
5. S. A. Aziz (Ajmer).
6. M. E. Shaikh (Rander).
7. Lt. Mahmood Hasan Khan (Hyd. Dn.).
8. S. G. Rasool (Bombay).
9. Vazir Ahmed (Bhopal).
10. Vazir Ali (Bhopal).
11. Nazir Ali (Bhopal).

PROBABLES.

Syed Mahomed Shah (Bombay).
I. A. Shakoor (Bombay).
Mahomed Hussein (Sholapur).
Batasi (Rander).
E. A. Bham (Rander).
A. G. Kazi (Bombay).

Scorers:—Messrs. A. G. Kazi and A. G. Khan.

The big event of Bombay Cricket begins to day when the Parsees and Europeans meet in the first round of the Quadrangular. But by some strange fate Bombay enthusiasts are to be denied the right of enjoying ten days of solid cricket and Poona is to benefit by Bombay's loss. Perhaps the offices will have cause to be satisfied as illness will not be so prevalent as usual in the period embracing this feast, and grandmothers will not require burial. Of course, each side has its following and according to reports some hundreds of runs will be scored before each can be induced to retire.

But getting down to facts and considering the capacity of the individual we are able to calculate the worth of the teams. The field under the view of the European selection committee appears extreme'y limited in contrast with last year's team. The attack depends upon Howlett, Hughes-Hallett and Aste and these are supposed to be of sufficiently high order. Last season Howlett caused quite a sensation, and in the first match against the Mahomedans Hughes-Hallett was very successful, and that they will do well now there is little doubt. But could these bowlers dislodge Vithal and Godambe in the final match, when victory seemed at hand? They had the assistance of more than one good bowler, but the combination was not sufficient, a combination admittedly stronger than the present one. And consider the batsmen pitted against them—with two exceptions, all batsmen capable of putting up big scores. If anything, this team is a decided improvement on the one which gave the Hindus a nasty fright last year.

A. L. Hosie leads the Europeans. This popular sportsman has shown himself to be one of the real bull-dog breed, who can stick to his guns. The entire burden of scoring rests with him and his good form augurs well for his side. S.E. West is also an old-hand, while Cullen can supply his number of runs although he has not appeared before. G.C. Phillips can bat for hours, provided his injury permits him to play. As substitute for him is J.H. Bettington. This is a batsman mostly likely to come off. About the rest, however, nothing can be calculated for certain. There are men amongst them who have scored runs but whether they can do so against the Parsee team is uncertain.

First comes R.J. Jamsetji the left-hand merchant who can send down any type of ball, and persist for a respectable period. He has been well described as India's best left-hand bowler. And having a goodly number of newcomers to the Tournament opposing him, he will find many victims. As his colleagues he has B.K. Kalapesi, P.H. Daruwalla, both first class men. Colonel K. M. Mistry, who is better known as he who makes the surrounding trees untenantable, will hold the reins for the Parsees. Putting down all the facts, therefore, it will not be at all surprising if the match is not decided only on the first innings.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY

A DRAW

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE v. ISLAM GYM

The Islam Gymkhana entertained the St. Xavier's College C. C. on their ground on Saturday, the match resulting in a draw. The Collegians batted very steadily and well and run up a score of 195 runs for the loss of 8 wickets. Beginning well the Gymkhana fared badly after their first four batsmen fell and the score at the drawing of stumps was 116 for 7 wickets.

The scores were—

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

Bamboat c Kazi b Gulamali	12
C N Mehta c Ahmed b Gulamali	59
P N Mehta b Gulamali	28
F Nariman c Ahmed b Razni	29
Marshall c Razni b Gulamali	11
Kothary b Razni	23
Kapadia b Razni	3
Mullaha b Gulamali	13
Barucha not out	9
Mistry and Dhabher did not bat.	
Extras	8
Total (for 8 wkts.)	195

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

J C Jani l.b-w Dhabher	17
E H Bham b Kapadia	50
Gulamali c Marshall b Dhabher	0
Razni run out	28
Jasdanwalla b Kothare	2
T Contractor b Kothare	0
A G Khan run out	5
Ismail not out	6
Ahmed not out	1
Rest did not bat.	
Extras	7
Total (for 7 wkts.)	116

AUSTRALIANS V THORNTON'S XI

LONDON, Sept. 0.

The match between Thornton's Eleven and Australians has ended in a draw. Australians 194. Thornton's Eleven first innings 244.—Reuter

AMERICA RETAINS DAVIS CUP

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Germantown (Philadelphia).—America has retained the Davis Cup by winning the first three matches against France. Williams and Vincent Richards beat Cochet and Brugnon 6—4, 6—4, 5—2.—Reuter.

DROWNING FATALITIES AT JUEM & VERSOVA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The sea at Juem and Versova being ideal attracts many bathers from Bombay and suburbs to its lovely shores. The shore is perfectly safe except at three or four places where under-currents make it very treacherous and serves as a death trap to many an uncanny and unfamiliar bather at these places. It is not to be understood that inhabitants of Juem and Versova escape from paying their quota also. The sea takes its victims indiscriminately from all communities—Hindu, Muslim, Parsi or Christian.

The above is just to show that there are a few danger points on the Juem-Versova sea-shore and if the Government and the Local Boards fully value the worth of lives lost on this shore they should awake to their duty and lose no time to put several public notices on these shores and also at Santa Cruz, Vile Parle and Andheri stations to warn the public of the dangers to be guarded from.

Government and Local Boards spend enough money to put notices to warn motorists of dangerous curves or caution them regarding schools, churches and hospitals. Equally this is their duty and I fail to understand why they so criminally neglect to do this simple duty to the public and why they are so parsimonius even though the question involved is of human lives which are decidedly more valuable than a few thousand rupees at the most that may be needed to defray such expenses.

I wish, the Bombay and Bandra Municipalities have enough of large heartedness to sympathise with and materially help this figures.—Yours, etc.,

DHIRAJLAL CHHAGANLAL.

76, Kandewadi,
Bombay 4.
Sept. 6.

THE ONLY MAN

WHY THE MAHATMA SHOULD RESUME LEADERSHIP

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes:—

We, men of little faith and small patriotism, bow our heads in reverence before him. But we cannot accept as cogent many of the reasons he has given for his self-abnegation. We still believe that of all men he alone is capable of rounding off the sharp edges of present differences in the country. If anybody can once more galvanise the masses to activity it is he. Nobody questions the great importance of his statement that Councils have absorbed all the attention of the people. But many believe that if he comes out, as soon as he feels himself physically fit, and once more preaches the gospel of constructive work, the centre of political gravity will be again shifted on from the Councils to the country.

RUNNING WORLD RECORD BROKEN,

GERMAN CHAMPION'S ACHIEVEMENT.

LONDON, September 12.

Berlin.—The German champion runner, Dr. Peltzer is claimed to have beaten the world record for 1,500 metres in a race against the Finnish Champion, Nurmi and the Swedish champion, Wide. His time, namely, 3 minutes 51 seconds is described as 2 seconds better than the world record held by Nurmi. Wide was second, three yards behind, and Nurmi third eight yards behind the winner. —Reuter's Special.

BACK BAY COMMITTEE

PROTECTION OF WITNESSES

SIR GRIMWOOD MEARS PRONOUNCEMENT

Sir Grimwood Mears, the chairman of the Back Bay Inquiry Committee left Bombay for England with Lady Mears by s.s. "Kashmir", on Saturday. They were accorded a hearty send off by several friends including Sir Amberson Marten, Chief Justice of Bombay. Sir Grimwood expects to go in time to examine Baron Lloyd and several other important witnesses connected with the Back Bay Scheme. The Committee then will draft their report and submit it to the Secretary of State for India.

Interviewed with reference to the protection of witnesses before the Committee Sir Grimwood said that any statement before the Committee was fully protected no matter however, "prima facie" defamatory it might be, provided it was made in good faith and without malice and was relevant to the actual terms of reference. Sir Grimwood added, with reference to the permission of the Committee sought on behalf of the Development Department to prosecute Mr. K. F. Nariman, that if any one told him that he had been defamed he would ask him: "Well, come and sit down in the box, give us the whole story. What have you done? What have you not done? That is the businesslike way of facing the situation".

Regarding the resolution passed by the Police Court Bar Association, condemning Sir Fredrick Hopkinson's remark, Sir Grimwood said that Sir Fredrick was one of the three or four great engineers in the world and his opinions on matters engineering were highly valuable, but as for his opinions on matters legal he was not sure how far they carried weight.

TATA STEEL COMPANY LD.'

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Directors in their report of 1925-26 state that "this scheme of arrangement is beneficial to all classes of shareholders." How is it beneficial to second preference shareholders?

The scheme changes the position of a second preference shareholder into that of a deferred shareholder, and the position of an ordinary and deferred shareholder into a preferred shareholder.

(1) If the Company makes a profit of Rs. 124 lakhs (being 29 lakhs more than 1925-26) there can be no surplus left to pay either the arrears of second preference dividend or a dividend on the ordinary shares, as per new scheme because

Depreciation requires	Rs. 60.00 lakhs
First Pref. dividend at 6 per cent.	Rs. 4.50 lakhs
Second Pref. dividend at 7 1/2 per cent.	Rs. 52.50 lakhs
4 per cent. interest on arrears of S. P. dividend	Rs. 7.00 lakhs
Total	Rs. 124.00 lakhs

(2) If the Company makes a profit of Rs. 152 lakhs (being 57 lakhs more than 1925-26) it will take 13 years to pay the arrears of second preference dividend, as per new scheme, but will take 6 years if new scheme is not passed by the second preference shareholders.

NEW SCHEME.

Allocation as per No. 1 7 lakhs S. P. shares at Rs. 2 per share	Rs. 124.00 lakhs Rs. 14.00 lakhs
3½ lakhs Ordinary shares at Rs. 4 per share	Rs. 14.00 lakhs
Total	Rs. 152.00 lakhs

EXISTING SCHEME.

Allocation as per No. 1 7 lakhs S. P. shares at Rs. 4 per share	Rs. 124.00 lakhs Rs. 28.00 lakhs
Total	Rs. 152.00 lakhs

(3) If the Company makes a profit of Rs. 173.15 lakhs (being 78 lakhs more than 1925-26) it will take 7 years to pay the arrears of second preference dividend, as per new scheme.

Allocation as per No. 1 7 lakhs S. P. shares at Rs. 3/8 per share	Rs. 124.00 lakhs Rs. 24.50 lakhs
3½ lakhs Ordinary shares at Rs. 6	Rs. 21.00 lakhs
48750 Deferred shares at Rs. 7/8	Rs. 3.65 lakhs
Total	Rs. 173.15 lakhs

The question of bounty from 1st April 1927 is under consideration. If five years further bounty is granted it will expire on 31st March 1932

The position of the second preference shareholders will be seen clearly from the above vgures.—Yours, etc.,

R. K. MOTISHAW.

As a result of the recommendations of the Ayurvedic and Unani Committee, the U. P. Government has decided to establish a Board of Indian Medicine with the Hon. Mr. Justice Gokaran Nath Misra of the Oudh Chief Court as Chairman. The duty of the Board will be to advise Government on all matters connected with Indian systems of medicine, to prescribe courses of study for examinations and to register medical practitioners.—A. P.

Following the practice of the Presidency High Courts the Allahabad High Court has framed rules giving powers to the Registrar of the Court to deal with various uncontested matters, for example, admission of civil appeals, bringing on record legal representatives of deceased parties, receiving plaints, issuing notices etc., and certain powers under the Indian Companies Act.—A. P.

DEMOLITION OF HOUSES.

PLIGHT OF PARSI TENANTS.

A PROTEST MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of the Rathestar Mandal and the Zoroastrian Building Society, a meeting of Parsis was held on Saturday evening at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, with a view to consider the question of housing the poor Parsis, in the event of houses being demolished in the Fort Area. Dr. Sir Temulji Nariman presided

At the outset, the President explained the object of the meeting and said that they were aware of the pitiable condition to which the poor Parsis residing in the Fort area were being subjected. He sympathised with the unfortunate fate of the Parsis and hoped that something would be done by the Bombay Municipality to mitigate their sufferings. It was no use now crying over spilt milk, because the Hornby Road-Ballard Pier Scheme had already been sanctioned by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. One only thing that the Municipality could do more was to resort to relief measures for the benefit of those Parsis who had been dishoused on account of the demolition of houses, which were included in the scheme. He hoped that the resolutions which would be moved shortly would have the desired effect on the authorities concerned.

Dastoor Minocher Jamaspashana then moved the following resolution:—

This meeting regrets that inspite of the undertaking given by the Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1923 that no houses which came under the Hornby-Ballard Scheme would be demolished till seven years, no efforts are being made to carry it out.

This meeting requests the Municipal Corporation not to demolish those houses which are included in the Scheme and are free from donger.

The Dastoor described the difficulties of poor Parsis residing in the Fort and regretted that the Bombay Municipal Corporation should have sanctioned the scheme notwithstanding the protests of the public and the Parsi Press.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia seconded the resolution which being voted upon was declared carried 'nem con.'

Mr. Muncherji E. Joshi next moved another resolution requesting the Corporation not to widen the road admeasuring eighty feet in Gunbow Street, by demolishing houses, as there was no necessity for widening it at present. It further stated that so long as the scarcity of housing accommodation was not removed, so long the houses situated in the Street in question should not be demolished.

Mr. Joshi said that the scheme was first thought of in 1921 by the Bombay Municipality. After a good deal of cogitation and agitation, the scheme was ultimately put into operation, because it was thought necessary to construct a road called the Hornby-Ballard Road. To his mind, the scheme should not have been operated on, in view of the fact that there was a dearth of housing accommodation in the city.

Mr. P. J. Murzban said that even Mr. Kirpalani, the present Municipal Commissioner, pointed out in the Corporation that he was greatly surprised at the appalling increase in the expenditure incurred on the Hornby-Ballard scheme. He (the speaker) could not understand why the Municipality had thought it desirable to give effect to the scheme. Were not some of the Nationalist members of the Corporation, he asked, aware of the distress and hardship of the poor Parsis in the Fort Area, when they favoured the scheme?

Mr. K. F. Nariman pointed out that Mr. Mackison was the father of the scheme, and as such he was responsible for the sufferings of the poor Parsis. Unfortunately it was men like Mr. Murzban who had sided with the Municipal Commissioner in extending the services of Mr. Mackison, the special Engineer. Mr. Mackison's services were extended with the object of giving effect to the scheme.

After Mr. B. T. Desai had spoken the resolution was agreed to.

On the motion of Dr. D. Saher, a third resolution was unanimously passed calling the attention of the Municipality to the pitiable plight of the Parsi tenants who had been dishoused in consequence of the demolition of a large number of houses, which were included in the scheme and requesting them to erect temporary sheds on open spaces in the Fort.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha, then, moved yet another resolution to the effect that a deputation consisting of a few members of the Corporation and outsiders should wait upon the Municipal Commissioner in connection with the scheme. The resolution after being seconded by Mr. Marker was put to the vote and declared carried.

TRAGIC RESULT OF A FRACAS

The inquest touching the death of Antoo Pama (27), who died on August 31st at Malharraowadi as the result of a fracas between him and five others was concluded on Sunday by the Coroner's Jury.

It appeared from the evidence recorded on Sunday that when the deceased was brandishing a stick on the road on the last Gokul Ashtami Day, Babaji Govind and Baboo Sonoo assisted by Tanoo Laxman, Ganpat Pandoo and Ganpat Devji—all of whom were armed with sticks assaulted the deceased. Antoo who was injured was removed to the G.T. Hospital, where he died on September 2, bq haemorrhage. The persons who, it was alleged, assaulted the deceased were arrested by the police.

The Jury recorded a verdict of death by haemorrhage in consequence of injury inflicted on his head by means of a stick and in the infliction the arrested suspects aided and abetted each other; but they had not the intention of causing death.

DONE HIS BIT.

BUT WANTS TO SERVE PUBLIC MORE.

MR. NARIMAN'S APPEAL TO VOTERS.

Mr. Khurshed Framji Nariman has sent the following "Appepal to the Voters of A, C and D Wards":—

"Friends,—About three years ago, when I stood as a Congress Swarajist Candidate, you had done me singular honour, by not only electing me as your Representative in the Council, but even placing me at the head of the poll; on that triumphant day, it was most gratifying for me to find my friends and supporters from all communities and all classes, representing all shades of public opinion, so spontaneously and generously offering their support, by recording their votes in my favour. I venture humbly to submit, that since then I have done nothing, either in Council or in the Corporation or any other of my public activities to forfeit or even lessen that universal trust and confidence reposed in me by you on that occasion: I have made every honest and sincere effort to justify and retain that trust and confidence and to-day I can boldly stand before you, with a clean record, and appeal to you once again to extend to me on this occasion also the same generous and whole-hearted support that was given to me in the last Council Election.

It is not for me to pronounce an opinion or to record a judgment on my activities or achievements in the last Council, but it is for you to pass a judgment after critically and scrupulously examining my past record. I do not think it is necessary for me to remind you of my humble efforts in connection with the Rent Acts and the Back Bay Muddle. I am conscious of my limitations and failings and it is for you to point out my defects so that an effort may be made to remove them, but I can conscientiously assert without fear of contradiction that I have not been, knowingly guilty of any breach of public trust or any betrayal of public confidence, and I can safely challenge even my bitterest political opponent to point out a single instance when, even under trying and difficult circumstances, I have ever deserted or forsaken my post or even faltered or budged an inch from the straight path of public duty.

My desire to serve the public is as keen as before, and hence this humble appeal for your support and co-operation so that I may get further opportunity to serve you in future."

JUSTICE IN BARODA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Bombay Chronicle" has been lately adding to its importance by ventilating the grievances of the Baroda Raj.

A fire occurred at Malataj on the 6th May 1923. It is a village in the Petlad Taluka in the Gaikwar's territory. The loss was assessed and the assured paid in due course by the Insurance companies concerned.

One Mr. Brinkman, of the Java Sea and Fire Insurance Co., lodged a complaint before the Gaekwar Police on or about 12th June 1923, alleging that it was a case of incendiarism and that the claim was fraudulently received. After police investigations, which lasted over a year, the three assured were arrested at Ahmedabad and extradited about the end of 1924. They were tried by a Magistrate at Baroda and on the 18th August 1925 all the accused were committed to the Sessions. Though it is over a year, the accused, who are all on bail are not tried by a Sessions Judge yet. During the trial, the Insurance Agent who introduced the business to the companies, and the two assessors of loss who under ordinary circumstances were not even called or examined. They were arrested and extradited. Attempts were made by them to seek justice, and applications were submitted to the British Resident at Baroda and the Bombay Government. But the Extradition Treaties came in their way and the Bombay Government ordered that the three gentlemen be surrendered to the Baroda Government for being tried. The head of the C.I.D. Baroda, went to Ahmedabad to arrest them. The case was taken up by the Baroda City Magistrate on the 1st February, 1926, and dragged on till 18th July 1926. The Magistrate then said he would pronounce his judgment on the 29th July. It was not ready on that day and on the 29th the Magistrate said that he would take a week or so more and would inform the accused of the date through their pleaders.

The Magistrate was transferred from Baroda to some other District town. The accused were called on the 2nd September before the new Magistrate, and were asked if the new Magistrate could pronounce the judgment hearing arguments only on both the sides. This is how justice is being administered in the Baroda State under the regime of Sir Manubhai. One does not like to discuss the merits of the case, since it is 'sub judice' but surely I have said enough about procrastination in administering justice in that State.—Yours etc.,

ONE INTERESTED IN BARODA.

Two big dacoity gang cases are proceeding before the magistrates of Fyzabad says the "Pioneer" as a result of investigations conducted on a large scale by the police. In one case one hundred and five persons are charged with being members of a gang said to be responsible for upwards of 80 dacoities. In other 65 accused are charged with several dacoities.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER, 13, 1926.

THE BACK BAY ENQUIRY.

How unfortunate was the absence, through illness, of Sir Grimwood Mears, during the concluding stage of the Back Bay Enquiry Committee is brought into relief by the views he expressed on the eve of his departure for England on Saturday regarding protection to witnesses and Sir Frederick Hopkinson's amazing and inexcusable outburst against the pleaders as a class Sir Grimwood Mears made it quite clear that all statements made before such committees of enquiry, no matter how defamatory they might be, were protected, provided they were relevant to the actual terms of reference and were made in good faith and without malice. If this were not so, no public committee of enquiry with the object similar to that which the Back Bay Committee has in view could be expected to ascertain the whole truth and nothing but the truth; for witnesses possessing information calculated to help the members of the committee in performing their task would not come forward and disclose it for fear of making themselves liable for prosecution for defamation, Witnesses, who take the trouble of preparing material for submission before such committees, render a distinct public service and must be presumed to be acting in good faith and without malice, even if they, for obvious reasons, are misinformed on some points. It was unfortunate that the two Indian members of the Committee did not emphasize this vital aspect of the question when they were asked to give their opinion on the subject of protection of witnesses before them, while Sir Frederick Hopkinson, for reasons which are notorious, left the public in no doubt as to his bias in the matter,

Sir Grimwood Mears deserves the thanks of the public for the emphatic manner in which he has pronounced his views on what we may describe as the rights and privileges of witnesses before public committees of enquiry, If any one felt that he was defamed, Sir Grimwood declared, he would go to the bottom of it, would cross-examine him and find out what his complaint was. He would tell him: "Well, come and sit down in the box, give us the whole story. What have you done? What have you not done? That is the businesslike way of facing the situation". Sir Grimwood Mears' snub courteous to Sir Frederick Hopkinson was no less timely and indicative of his independent attitude. Sir Frederick brought the Committee into public ridicule by his unworthy references to the pleaders. Sir Grimwood said that "Sir Frederick was one of the three or four great engineers in the world and his opinions on matters engineering were very valuable, but as for his opinions on matters legal he was not sure how far they carried weight." *Verbum sat sapienti.*

We have on previous occasions expressed our view of the personnel and terms of reference of the Back Bay Committee, The manner in which the work of the Committee was carried on, in the absence of Sir Grimwood Mears, has emphasised the defects of the Committee in both these respects and the public will not be satisfied that the truth not only about the Back Bay but also about all the activities of the Development Department will be ascertained and the guilt brought home to the wrong-doers unless another committee with much wider terms of reference and commanding complete public confidence is appointed. Despite these defects, the Mears Committee can do much to throw valuable light on the Back Bay gamble. Sir Grimwood, anticipating the examination of Baron Lloyd and others, declared that in England the Committee was going to get down to it all right. The following comments of "Truth" London, will, we trust, be helpful to them, in this work of getting down to it:

"The Back Bay Inquiry Committee was last week mainly concerned with taking evidence from public bodies, including representatives of the Bombay Presidency Association, the Millowners' Association, and the Bombay Corporation, The only technical witness was Mr. H. A. Elgee, Chief Engineer, Development Department, Bombay, who arrived in India when the scheme was well under way, and who is, therefore, in no way responsible for what has happened. He admitted, according to the "Times", that the work was undertaken without detailed specifications and that that procedure was unprecedented.

Admissions of that kind lend support to the contention of some of the leading men in Bombay---both European and Indian--who have given evidence, that the public have all the time been deliberately and consistently deceived by the Bombay Government as to the true state of affairs, They have not hesitated to say that the whole scheme was pushed through and dominated by Lord Lloyd. Expert advice which was hostile to the scheme was ignored, However, Sir Grimwood Mears and his colleagues can be relied on to get at the true facts and to fix the blame. Not the least of the Committee's tasks is to decide whether or not the scheme shall be dropped, As it will mean an expenditure of nearly five million pounds to bring it anywhere near a satisfactory end, one may well ask if it would not be advisable to cut the loss now."

In suggesting the expedient of cutting the loss "Truth" has given expression to the view held by all right-thinking men on the subject. Drop the scheme, bring those to book, who have wronged the tax-payers of the Presidency and mortgaged its resources for several generations by their criminal folly and devise means of compensating it for the loss. All this must be done if truth is to be served and justice done to the Presidency.

THE BOYCOTT AND CHARKHA.

"We could honour Mr. Gandhi's method more if it were more nobly motived", says the "Madras Mail", referring to Mahatmaji's method of working from the bottom upwards by means of the charkha. We note with pleasure the admission that the method apart from motives is worthy of honour. As for motives, even the enemies of Mahatmaji—if he has any—have ungrudgingly acknowledged the purity of his motives though some critics have doubts about the practicability of some of his schemes. The "Madras Mail" wonders how Mahatmaji can stick to his boycott of foreign cloth and yet talk of brotherhood, and it thinks that the boycott can only "thrive on the growth of hatred of the foreigner among the masses". Let it not be forgotten in this connection that before the Non-co-operation movement the whole country wanted the boycott of British goods and that it was Mahatmaji who, almost alone at first, insisted that the boycott should be of all foreign cloth, so that not even a suspicion of racial hatred might attach to it and it might be only a negative method of enunciating the principle of Swadeshi, a principle which the King-Emperor, the British Government and even the Government of India recognize. Even the Moderates have often supported the boycott of British goods, but *Mahatmaji has never countenanced* any racial discrimination. No man alive has striven more, by thought, word and deed, to free the present inevitable national struggle from the least taint of personal or racial hatred. If in spite of it some have still a lurking bitterness against a foreigner, it may be only because the people are now thoroughly alive to the odiousness of foreign rule. Our contemporary asks what tangible results the charkha has shown these five years and adds: "Government agents have been working for decades among spinners and weavers in villages, they introduced new machinery, they taught new methods. . . . yet it is difficult even for Government to point to any marked improvement in the general condition of the village workers". The confession is welcome and significant. It is just because there has been no marked improvement in the ten decades and more of British Government—who, however, did nothing for hand-spinning—that the people are making their own efforts with their own methods, and they may well be given at least one decade before tangible results can be shown, especially in view of the odds arrayed against the charkha. "The Gandhi cult", the "Madras Mail" adds, "can provide at most subsidiary earnings of two annas per day for unemployed villagers". Yes, but the two annas means a much needed meal to those who get under British rule only two annas per day.

NEW PRISONS FOR OLD.

Writing on jail reform we have over and over again pleaded for a little more humane and rational way in dealing with criminals. In many progressive countries the happy tendency is perceptible to regard the criminal as a mental or moral defective and to conduct the prison as a house of correction and reformation. Fears have been entertained by some whether this humane treatment may not encourage crime and thus frustrate its own ends. But experience has falsified those fears. In America the new system supported by prohibition has emptied or half-emptied a number of jails. Even in England where prohibition is not enforced, since the advent of the new policy of dealing with criminals, Mr. Sidney A. Mosley points out "serious offences have been reduced by nearly a half. Murder, burglary, fraud and other crimes are cut down by 45 per cent: while assaults and unlawful possession cases have decreased by considerably more than half, penal servitude cases have also fallen tremendously". The success in the case of offenders under 21 is more amazing. Mr. Mosley says, for from just over 1000 per 100,000 of population under the old system it has fallen to something like 200 per 100,000 of population. These figures, he says, taken from official reports are supported by the evidence of his own eyes—"half-empty prisons everywhere". On the other hand, what is our experience here with many of the old jail horrors still persisting? According to the latest Police Report of the Bombay Presidency, there were in 1921 a total of 115,005 cases of cognizable and non-cognizable crime which rising steadily every year have mounted up to 141,994 cases in 1925! A more damning commentary on the old policy of frightfulness can hardly be imagined.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A TALE OF PERSECUTION.

(BY P. SUBRAMANIA AIYAR, EDITOR "SOUTH AFRICAN CHRONICLE.")

IV.

Indians in South Africa are faring worse day by day in agricultural pursuits. It is indeed becoming very difficult for Indians either to buy or lease lands, and very few Europeans care to deal in land transaction with Indians and it is a common occurrence that every land sale is accompanied by an Asiatic Clause prohibiting transfer of the land to an Asiatic.

Having regard to the foregoing facts I venture to state that by the time the Round Table Conference takes place in Pretoria, the problem that will confront the Conference would be not to safeguard the western standards of life but what to do with the thousands of unemployed and unemployable Indian men and woman in this country. This is the real problem that is going to face the delegates, and I really do not know whether the Government and people of India even now realise the effect of the Agreement with the Hertzog Government. Therefore it must be evident that when General Hertzog assured Mr. Andrews or for the matter of that the Government of India that the Colour Bar Bill will not be made operative on the Indian "at present" what he had at the back of his mind was that in the event of the present armoury of legislation such as the Immigration Act, Licensing Law, Industrial Conciliation Act, Minimum Wages Act, Apprenticeship Act, etc., not proving sufficiently effective to achieve his object for "safeguarding the maintenance of western standard of life" then alone he would put into use the Colour Bar Act which is kept as an Emergency Reserve Power.

One Industry That Remains also Threatened.

It must indeed be obvious to any person who has eyes to see that the multifarious activities of the Indian Community have already been brought to a standstill by the operation of the existing laws in order to safeguard the rights of the white races to exist alone in this part of the British Empire. The only Indian industry that has hitherto been left unmolested was the fishing industry which is exclusively in the hands of the Indians, who established it soon after their advent to Natal. Sir Walter Page's Commission in its report dated the 19th January 1885, even recorded in eulogistic terms about the Indian fishing industry and offered the thanks of the colonists to the Indian settlers of Salisbury Island. Now a strong agitation under the lead of the Fishery Inspector is taking place with the avowed object of depriving these Indian fisherman who are hundreds in numbers of their means of livelihood.

A Harrowing

Such is the harrowing tale of Indian existence in this land of plenty and sunshine. The existing laws have provided more than ample security for "safeguarding Western Standards" and so one is naturally tempted to question the practical utility of the proposed formulae! If both parties have been sincere in their profession of a settlement of this question surely this is not the basis on which such a complicated issue involving millions of pounds touching the well-being of thousands of people could be settled. Britishers are well-known to be a practical people and even they in their calmer moments would admit that it is highly improper to sacrifice the well being of thousands of people and their hard earned wealth on the alter of the shibboleth that goes by the name of "Western Standard." Should the effect of British statesmanship mean anything it must be visible; but to our regret we find nothing; on the contrary the effect of Lord Reading's statesmanship has been to augment the army of unemployed and ruined business people thus hastening the repatriation of long established Indians without any compensation whatsoever. This is exactly what the Union Government desired.

Neglect of Indian Education.

While the lot of the existing business and industrial sections of the community has been rendered sufficiently ruinous one would have thought that if there was sincerity in the professions of good faith on the basis of the "Western Standard Formula," at least the Government and the white people of the Union, would pay due regard to the future welfare of the Indian Children, so as to fit them to take their places alongside of other citizens; but from the trend of legislation now on the anvil it appears that the Europeans are obsessed with the same fear against the coming generation of Asiatics, and are preparing enactments, with a view to "safeguard the maintenance of western standards of life," against generations unborn. The form it has taken is in the direction of curtailing the educational facilities to the Indian children and recently the Provincial Council unanimously passed a resolution to the effect "that the Council is of opinion that European lady teachers should not be employed in the Indian schools under the Administration's control, and requests the Executive to give effect to this resolution as soon as other posts can be found for those now so employed."

SRAVANA BELAGOLA

SACRED PLACE OF THE JAINS.

(By G R. JOSYER.)

In one of the Bombay papers a few days ago it was announced that prominent members of the Jain community had decided to boycott the State of Palitana and the Shatrunjaya Hills, and were looking about for other centres of pilgrimage towards which the religious devotion of the community could be diverted. Three or four such places were named as being under the contemplation of the leaders in this connection, but it was most surprising to see no mention made of a place of unique architectural and religious importance to the Jains in South India, i.e., *Sravan Belagola* in Mysore. The following account of the place obtained from available records may be found interesting by readers of the Jain community as well as others.

Its Origin.

The existence of the Jain community, which is extensively dispersed throughout India, but is most numerous in Gujrat, Dharwar, and Mysore, was first brought to the notice of Europeans by Col. Mackenzie who conducted the survey of Mysore in 1799 after Tipu's overthrow by the British A rock-inscription at Sravana Belagola belonging to the 4th century B. C. says that a body of Jains came south under the leadership of Bhadrabahu, the immediate successor of the personal disciples of Mahaviran the founder of the religion in order to escape from a dreadful famine of 12 years' duration at Ujjain. He is said to have been accompanied, as his chief attendant, by the celebrated emperor Chandragupta, who had abdicated the throne and assumed the robes and life of a hermit. While they were wending their way downwards along the Mysore plateau, Bhadrabahu died in a cave on Indra Betta. Later on Chandragupta's grandson paid a visit to the spot attended by an army, out of whose encampment arose "Sravan Belagola," or "Belagola of the Jains."

A Seventy Feet

Sravan Belagola is like a Swiss village built between two rocky hills, and is situated in the Hassan District of the Mysore State. It is the chief seat of the Jain sect in South India and is the residence of their principal guru. At the summit of Chandra Betta, 3250 feet above the level of the sea, is the colossal statue of Gomateswara, 70 feet high and surrounded by numerous sacred buildings. On a shoulder of the other, called Indra Betta, is a group of maths or monasteries, fifteen in number, built in the Dravidian style, their outward appearance being more ornamental than that of the generality of northern Jain temples. And between the two hills there is a splendid tank, named "Belagola" or "white tank"

The gigantic statue named above was erected by King Chamunda Raya whom tradition places about 60 B.C., an inscription at the foot of the statue confirming the date. The image is nude and stands erect, facing the north and being visible for many miles round the country. The face has the serene expression generally seen on Buddhist statues; the hair is curled in short spiral ringlets all over the head, while the ears are long and large. The shoulders are very broad, with long arms, small waist, the feet being placed on the figure of a lotus. Carved ant-hills rise on either side, with figures of a creeping plant springing from them, twining over the thighs and arms, and terminating in a tendril with bunches of fruit. These symbolise the complete spiritual obstraction of a Jati, absorbed and motionless during a long period of penance. Though not very elegant the image has a majestic and impressive grandeur. Though two-thousand years old the stone looks as fresh as if newly quarried. Within the enclosure around are 72 small statues of a similar description in as many compartments.

Wonder in Granite.

"These are too remarkable objects," says an observer, "not to attract the attention of the most indifferent Saxon." The great Duke, when he invaded Seringapatam as Sir Arthur Wellesley, was astonished at the amount of labour such a work must have entailed and puzzled to know whether it was part of the hill, or had been moved to the spot where it now stands. The former is more probable. The hill, called Indragiri, is one mass of granite, 400 feet in height, and probably had a mass or Tor standing on its summit. This the Jains undertook to fashion into a statue 70ft. 3in. in height, and have achieved it with marvellous success. A learned critic writes of it. "Nothing grandier or more imposing exists anywhere out of Egypt, and even there no known statue surpasses it in height, though they do excel it in the perfection of art they exhibit." The statue of the Sun, called the Colossus of Rhodes, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world was 105 feet high, but this was of bronze. The German statue of Hermann, completed in 1875, is 90 feet high to the point of the raised sword, but is also of metal.

Ancient Seat of Learning.

That Sravana Belagola was an acknowledged seat of learning in early times is proved from the fact that a priest from there, named Akalanka Bhatta was in A.D. 788 summoned to the court of Hemasitala in Kanchi near Madras, where he confuted the Buddhists in public disputation, and was instrumental in gaining their expulsion from

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

Swords into Ploughshares.

"Let us finish with wars", declared M. Briand at the Assembly Session of the League on Friday in a fine oratorical effort. "The spirit of Locarno had overcome all obstacles", the British Foreign Secretary remarked in an interview he gave to the journalists who anxiously requested him to express his views on international policy after the admission of Germany into the League. But will swords be turned now into ploughshares and will the pen triumph over the sword in deciding international issues? It ought to be so if the oratory at the League reflects the opinion of the European peoples and their Governments. There are doubts and difficulties raised in certain quarters, however, which will make the European Powers, who have always an aggrandising policy to pursue in Africa and Asia, careful to keep their powder dry while they talk of conciliation and arbitration and no more wars at Geneva. Discussing colonial mandates in the Italian Senate in May last, Mussolini gave a significant hint to the Powers which, alas, was not exactly couched in the language of peace. "Nothing can be apportioned to anybody," he declared, "until Italy's demands are first satisfied." The French Press did not relish the hint nor has it liked the recent exchange of notes about Abyssinia between England and Italy. The wish to have no more wars is admirable but the international good will which will abolish war is certainly lacking in Europe.

Britain in China

Why is Britain the most hated of all the Foreign Powers in China? Is it due to what the Americans call her "gunboat policy"? The hostilities which broke out between armed British merchantmen navigating in the upper reaches of the Yang-tse and the Cantonese troops have evoked sympathy with Britain from Japan but the Japanese want to let it be known that anything further than mere sympathy will not be to their liking. The language of the Japanese Press is unmistakable on that point. It warns the Tokyo Government that Japan must not be used as Britain's cat's paw and the warning explains a good deal why the British policy of interference into China's domestic affairs finds no support in Japan. The French, too, are in no hurry to come to the active help of England in her Chinese adventure. The British will, of course, as the "Petit Parisien" points out, demand penalties for the loss of life they suffered in the recent naval skirmish with the Chinese but the question is from which Chinese Government they can demand those penalties. How very thoroughly the British are disliked is clear from the saturated irony of the following catechism published in an American journal.

Revised Catechism

"Mr. Ku Hung-ming, a noted Chinese scholar of English, once compiled a catechism of Anglo Saxon ideals. The catechism reads:

—What is the chief end of man?

The chief end of man is to glorify the British Empire.

—Do you believe in God?

Yes, when I go to Church.

—What is Heaven?

Heven means to be able to live in Bubbling Well Road and drive in victorias. (Shanghai Treaty-port.)

—What is Hell?

Hell means to be unsuccessful.

—What is a state of human perfectibility?

Sir Robert Hart's Custom Service in China.

—What is blasphemy?

To say that Sir Robert Hart is not a great man of genius.

—What is the most heinous sin?

To obstruct British trade.

—For what purpose did God create the four hundred million Chinese?

For the British to trade upon.

—What form of prayer do you use when you pray?

We thank Thee, O Lord, that we are not as the wicked Russians and brutal Germans, who want to partition China."

A Veteran's Warning.

Swami Satyadeva is a staunch Sanghatanist and has been one for years. He has dedicated his life to the two tasks of emancipating his country from the thraldom of foreign rule and of consolidating the Hindus and reviving the glory of their ancient religion. He has long been a propagandist missionary and has wide experience of propaganda both in this country and in foreign lands. He may be expected to know something of how such compaigns are to be carried on efficiently. He is besides quite disinterested in respect of elections as he is himself not a candidate. He says to the Hindu Sabha that it has "only one main object of uniting all sections of Hindus in one solid mass and that can only be done if the organisation will be kept free from all election turmoil." Swami Satyadeva does not mince matters. He remarks: "Those who are trying to utilise the Hindu Sabhas for the purpose of elections are merely rebels, and no patriot will give his vote to those who for their own self-aggrandisement are trying to run a parallel organisation and are thus trying to weaken the Congress influence." Names do not deceive him and he characterises the formation of the Independent Congress Party to run elections as "nothing but teaching people anarchy and rebellion," and thinks that this party and the Responsivists between themselves are "simply undoing the great work done by Lokamanya and Mahatma Gandhi." Will the outspoken warning of an old fighter for his religion and his country open the eyes of those, who in effect want to stab the Congress while it is making ready for a fight?

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TWO PICTURES.

FAVOURS TO MODERATES; FLOGGING TO NON-CO-OPERATORS.

LALAJI'S VIEWS RECALLED.

PANDIT NEHRU'S SPEECH AT ALIGARH.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, Sept 8.

Pandit Motilal Nehru and party arrived in Aligarh on Tuesday morning and were guests of Mr. Khwaja Abdul Majid, Barrister-at-Law. There was the workers' meeting after lunch and a public meeting in the evening attended by about five thousand people in the grounds of the Lyall Library. Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani presided and immediately called upon Pandit Motilal Nehru to address the meeting.

Panditji received a great ovation as he rose. He began by explaining the differences between the Congress and new parties in the Council. The guiding principles for all political work to be undertaken by the Congress were (1) faith in the civil disobedience is the only effective weapon in the hands of a subject people to use in the last resort when other remedies had failed, (2) self-reliance in all activities which make for a healthy growth of the nation, (3) resistance to every activity from all quarters, Governmental or other, that is calculated to impede the nation's progress to Swaraj.

In the meetings he addressed at Meerut and Muzaffarnagar, he had explained these principles at length and had given reasons why they should be adopted by the people of India.

BRADLAUGH SPEECH RECALLED.

On this occasion he would rely on the weighty opinions of no less a personage than Mr. Lala Lajpatrai expressed recently. This was what Lalaji said in a great speech he delivered at Bradlaugh Hall on the 27th March last after the Swarajists' walk-out from all the legislatures.

In reply to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's criticism of the Swaraj Party and his support of the Responsive Co-operation movement he said: "From youth I have believed that in principle, non-co-operation with a foreign Government is the only right policy for a subject nation, that no nation should expect to gain its freedom by mere petitions and memorials and resolutions, that there is no philanthropy in politics, that no Government, whether indigenous or foreign, ever yields or concedes popular rights unless it is compelled to do so either by physical force or by the force of circumstances which compel a listening to the popular will, and popular demands.

Believing in these principles I have never made a fetish of what is popularly called constitutional agitation. Before 1919 we had no constitution at all. Since 1919 we have had a constitution which still denies to us any kind of responsible or popular or even responsive government. It is all one sided. It has to a certain extent softened the edges of an arbitrary and absolute autocracy. It has given you opportunities of parliamentary expression. Beyond that it has transferred no power to people. Power is still where it was before 1919. It is our business and purpose in life to wrest that power from where it rests at present. I say deliberately "wrest" because no power is ever voluntarily conceded or given without bringing into existence forces which compel the possessor of it either to share it with others or to transfer it to the latter. That is the main burden of our political activities. The question is how to discharge it effectively. Even after the event has proved that the ruling authorities will not do nor will paper agitation nor will, bluff or threats. No brave and resourceful Government ever yields to these, and the British Government is one of the bravest and the most resourceful." These are the wise words uttered by Lalaji as the result of a life-long close observation and experience of the political life in India.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE AND OBSTRUCTION.

The speaker's apology for making a long quotation and some others that he was going to lay before them was that the views expressed were not only identical with his own, but were stated in the usual vigorous style of Lalaji which the speaker could not pretend to emulate. He would commend the whole speech of Lalaji delivered on that occasion to the audience and would ask them to read it with the attention and respect due to him, but it was necessary to give further extracts which bore on the precise points. The speaker desired to establish on the question of civil disobedience and obstruction. Lalaji said: "Obstruction though only discriminating keeps the ideal before you and promotes a mentality, the lack of which may mean death to national as national aspirations. The mentality of acquiescence in foreign rule, mentality of accommodation, mentality of utilitarian, tolerance is a mentality which bars the doors of the temple of freedom. The mentality of necessary obstruction and of eventual civil disobedience, if and when necessary, keeps these doors open and inspires hope and confidence. For God's sake do not deprive us of this hope. We know our resources are slender. We know we can neither successfully non-co-operate nor carry on the policy of wholesale obstruction, but let us not sink ourselves into a well of humiliating co-operation to rise to life again. I admit that the threats and bluffs are foolish, non-effective, even ridiculous. I know mere words don't break stones yet even words carry psychology which is desirable and necessary to keep alive the spark of life. Do not sell your birthright for a mess of pottage. Do not barter liberty and freedom for few temporary advantages. Yet the ministers can certainly do some good, but what is the value of that good as compared with the loss or the psychology that results therefrom, and which may mean the death-knell to all the hopes of liberty. We want a policy of discriminate wisdom and statecraft combined with the spirit of the Rajput policy. Petty calculations and profits in the spirit of a Bania won't help us. Instead of blaming the Swarajists for change of policy you should praise them." The words breathed as they did burning all, consuming the country, could only have proceeded from the heart of a devoted patriot.

The speaker asked them as patriotic citizens to respond to the earnest appeal contained in these beautiful words. It was unnecessary for him after those quotations to say more about the guiding principles underlying all the Congress work.

He would, therefore, go to the next point, namely, manner and method of putting those principles into practice in the Councils. The enforcement of a national demand as put forward in the Assembly was the immediate object of the Congress as well as of other political parties who were now opposing the Congress, but the methods of the Congressmen widely differed from those of other parties. Non-acceptance of offices and refusal of supplies as far as possible are the sheet anchors of the Congress programme. Acceptance of offices and grant of supplies relieved by the rejection of a demand or two as a token of our dissatisfaction with the administration are the main features of the programme of the Liberals, the Responsivists and the rest of them.

ACCEPTANCES OF MINISTRY.

Here are Lalaji's forceful words on the question of offices: "Can any one imagine that any self-respecting ministry would have remained in office and co-operated with the Bengal Government in their policy of deportations and imprisonments under the Ordinance or is it possible, assuming the existence of a revolutionary movement in Bengal that any ministry could have either destroyed that movement or prevented the Government of Bengal from proceeding against the supposed leaders of that movement in the way they did. No Sir, as long as the Government of India Act of 1919 is what it is, it is simply impossible for any honourable Indian patriot to accept office and retain it for any appreciable extent of time without being false to his country and countrymen and without the loss of his own self-respect and honour. In my judgment to talk of offices under the present circumstances is not only a great mistake but even harmful."

The speaker made no apology for the long quotation. It contained the most formidable indictment which could be framed against those who believed that in accepting offices lay their salvation. In result, Lalaji gave his short and crisp answer to all the criticism levelled against the Swarajists. He said: "To me it seems that all this talk of the Swarajists having set the hand of the clock back by the refusal of offices is silly and utter trash."

QUESTION OF SUPPLIES.

On the question of supplies we have no less a distinguished authority than the revered Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who in proposing the Rejection of the Finance Bill of 1924 utttered the following memorable words: "So long as the Government of India Act is not revised, I find that with my sense of self-respect, with the little conscience that God has given me, I cannot support taxation either now or in future. Take away the Government of India Act if you please. That is the threat which has often times been uttered by not very responsible thinking people. But take the Government of India Act away if you so please. We shall not complain of it, but if you must govern India in forms of civilised Government let the reality be introduced in the place of the sham that you have established here. We are asked to-day to vote this Finance Bill and I submit, Sir, we cannot conscientiously honourably do so. The third ground on which I regret I must refuse to support the Finance Bill is the want of confidence that many of us feel in the Government of India as at present constituted."

No further argument was necessary from the speaker, but in passing he reminded the audience that they must not run away with the impression that their representatives were allowed to take any real part in framing or passing of the Budget. It was only on an infinitesimal part of the Budget that they were ever consulted, and if they dared to refuse any demand their refusal was more frequently than not wholly ignored. They thus had not only the concentrated wisdom of the great national institution embodied in the principles laid down for guidance of the Congress, but the testimony of two of the greatest Indian patriots to support those principles. It was now being said by the same high authorities that the only test for the selection of candidates should be that of the ability and devotion to the country. Apart from all party labels the speaker had never doubted the ability of devotion to the country of many well-known public men in the new political parties, but the question was how those able and devoted men were going to act in the service of the

(Continued on next page.)

SITUATION IN CHINA.

WILL BRITAIN DECLARE WAR?

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The situation in China is much commented upon by a section of the British press which demands an active British policy and suggests that if unity between the Treaty Powers is not attainable common action with Japan is perhaps feasible.—Reuter.

JAPANESE CABINET DISCUSSES SITUATION.

TIME NOT YET FOR POSITIVE STEPS

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Tokio.—The Japanese newspapers caution Government against allowing Japan to be used as Britain's catspaw and recommend that Japan should adopt a wait-and-see attitude.

The Cabinet this morning discussed the Chinese situation and while agreeing to the necessity of maintaining a very vigilant watch on the developments, decided that, time had not yet arrived for Japan to consider any positive steps, but it empowered the Foreign Minister to take any measure deemed necessary in the event of any emergency.—Reuter.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENT.

SEVERE CHECK TO BRITISH PRESTIGE.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Paris.—The French newspapers declare that a state of war exists in China mainly affecting Britain, whose prestige, according to the "Ere Nouvelle," has suffered a severe check. The "Petit Parisien" does not doubt that the British will not hesitate to demand penalties and support their demand by force of arms.

At the conclusion of a Ministerial Council it was announced that the situation in China was not discussed and that concerted action by the Powers to protect their subject's property was not contemplated at present.—Reuter.

BELGIAN PRIEST KILLED.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Shanghai.—Retreating Kuominchun soldiers have killed the Belgian priest Lauwers, burnt three and plundered seven mission stations North-east of Kalgan.—Reuter.

BRITISH CASUALTIES

LONDON, Sept. 0.

An Admiralty list gives further casualties in the fighting up the Yangtze, namely nine seamen wounded, five of them belonging to H.M.S. "Cockchafer," three to 'Mantis' and one to "Scarab."—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept 11.

Malta.—The aircraft carrier Hermes detached from the Fleet in the Aegean Sea has arrived Malta to revictual. She will depart forthwith for Hongkong.—Reuter.

GREEK MUTINY.

ROYALISTS IN COLLUSION WITH COMMUNISTS.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Athens.—Genenral Kondilis has made a statement that Government has evidence of an understanding between the Commanders of the Republican battalions, communists and anti-Venezelists. The army after routing the republicans had to face the royalists who joined the communists and mal-treated disarmed groups of soldiers and temporarily occupied the central post and telegraph offices. Government will deal very severely with the officers and civilians implicated in the mutiny and riots.

Vozikis, royalist minister, and the editors of two royalist papers have been arrested. Other arrests pending include ex-royalist officers. The Minister of the Interior states that elections will be held on 24th October as originally planned.—Reuter.

SIR EDWIN GRANT BURLS DEAD

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The death has occurred of Sir Edwin Grant Burls.—Reuter.

Sir Edwin Grant Burls was born in 1844. He was educated at the Denmark Hill Grammer School and entered the India Office in 1863 where his career was rapid and prosperous. From the post of a junior clerk in the stores department, he rose, by gradual elevations, to be the Director-General of Stores, India Office in 1896 and held that post till 1909 when he was knighted. He was directors of the Bengal Iron Co. Ltd., of John I. Thornycroft and Co. and of the Vulcan Foundry Ltd.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS CLOSES

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The Trades' Union Congress has closed after the election of the new General Council which is practically identical with the old one.—Reuter.

ABORTIVE ATTEMPT AT COALITION

RESPONSIVISTS & INDEPENDENTS CONFER

INSISTENCE ON SIGNING CONGRESS PLEDGE?

DELHI, Sept. 11.

The conference between the Responsive Co-operationists and the Independent Congressmen held this evening was attended among others by Mr. B. Chakravarthy, Lala Lajpatrai and Dr. Moonje. It is stated that the negotiations that took place between these two parties and the Swarajists have failed and that the Responsivists and Independent Congressmen present discussed the position for three hours and decided to form a Central Board consisting of members of both parties which shall define a common policy and adopt candidates for the forthcoming elections. Final discussion on these matters will be held to-morrow when Mr. Jayakar is due to arrive.—A. P.

AMPLIFIED REPORT.

DELHI, Sept. 11.

The Conference between the Responsive Co-operationists and the Independent Congressmen was held this evening at the residence of Mr. Birla and lasted for three hours. Those present included Pandit Madan Mohan Malavaya, Lala Lajpatrai (the Punjab) Mr. B. Chakvarthy, Mr. K. P. Khaitan, Mr. Ranglal Jajodhia and Mr. S. C. Bhattacharya (Bengal) Mr. Raghavendra Rao, Dr. Moonje, Dr. Cholkar and Mr. Aney (the Central Provinces), Raja Sir Rampal Singh and Pandit Hardayanath Kunzru (United Provinces) and Mr. B. Das (Orissa).

Mr. Jayakar, leader of the Responsive Co-operation Party is arriving to-morrow. Pandit Motilal Nehru did not attend the Conference, but sent through Messrs. Girdharilal and Asaf Ali the replies which he had received from a number of prominent Swarajists in response to his recent message communicating the terms of Pandit Malavaya for the United Congress Party.

The replies received are all confidential but according to one report it appears that Pandit Motilal's Party wanted both Responsivists and the Independent Congressmen to sign the Congress pledge and thereby enable the forthcoming elections to be run by one united party leaving the question of policy and programme to be adopted in the legislatures for decision by the Assam Congress in December. This reply from Pandit Motilal was considered by the Conference as forming no basis for the expected fusion of all the Parties. The Conference, therefore, proceeded to discuss the coalition between the Responsivists and the Independent Congressmen. After a prolonged deliberation it was decided to form a Central Board consisting of members of both the Parties which would shortly define a common policy and undertake to run candidates for elections to the Assembly and Provincial legislatures.

The lists of the candidates proposed for Bengal, the United Provinces and one or two other Provinces were then examined and some alterations were made. The final discussion as regards both policy and selection of candidates will be held to-morrow when Mr. Jayakar will be present. Mr. B. Chakravarti, Mr. B. Das and Mr. Ranglal Jajodhia are leaving to-night for Calcutta.—A. P.

NEHRU-MALAVIYA CONVERSATIONS

NO COMPROMISE ARRIVED AT

DELHI, Sept. 12.

Pandit Motilal Nehru before leaving Delhi for Itwar this morning on his election campaign sent the following to the Associated Press with reference to negotiations between Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and himself which however have broken down. Pandit Motilal Nehru said, "There were informal conversations at Simla between Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Lala Lajpatrai on the one side and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and myself on the other to explore the possibility of understanding to run the elections on a joint ticket. No such understanding could be arrived at, but as I was leaving Simla on 4th September to start an election campaign at Meerut, certain suggestions were made by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya which I agreed to communicate to some of the prominent members of my party and to ascertain their wishes.

It was understood that election activities on either side were not to be affected. Accordingly I wired, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's suggestions to various provinces and opened my election campaign at Meerut on 4th September under the Cawnpore Congress mandate without any reference to the suggestions of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. By the time I arrived in Delhi on the 9th replies to my telegrams had been received. These were shown to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on his arrival on the 11th. He was informed that having regard to the nature of the replies and my opinion about his suggestions, no useful purpose could be served by continuing the conversations. I have received several enquiries on the subject and have come to know that there has been slackening of election work on the part of Congressmen on account of these conversations. I am sorry that this has been so and take this opportunity to request all congressmen to apply themselves to the work before them with their usual energy and assiduity. No compromise has been arrived or is likely in the near future".—

MR. JAYAKAR AT DELHI.

Messrs. Jayakar and Baptista have arrived in Delhi and are conferring with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Lala Lajpatrai regarding the progress of Responsive Co-operation in their election campaign.—A. P.

"LET US FINISH WITH WARS".

MEMORABLE SCENE AT GENEVA

OVATION TO GERMAN DELEGATES

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Geneva.—Numerous would-be spectators of Germany's installation in the League were crowded out as the pubic galleries were packed at an early hour. Cameras clicked and delegates craned their necks to get a view of their new colleagues, and amid the excited buzz, the President's bell was inaudible.

Dr. Stresseman in a speech emphasised that they were now entering upon close co-operation with their former opponents, which was probably one of the most important steps ever taken. He was convinced that Germany's entry was based on firm foundation and promised fruitful results. He concluded with an assurance of Germany's wholehearted co-operation with the League which he hoped Spain and Brazil would rejoin.

BRIAND'S TRIBUTE TO STRESEMANN.

The delegates stood and cheered thrice at the conclusion of a speech by M Briand in which he paid, a tribute to Dr. Stresemann and Sir A. Chamberlain whose joint labours had made Locarno possible and added that France and Germany would put bloody encounters on battlefields behind them and would in future take their difficulties to the Justice of Peace—the League of Nations.—Reuter.

DR. STRESEMANN'S HOPE.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Geneva.—The point made by Dr. Stresemann in his speech was that Germany was already disarmed and he hoped that disarmament would become general.

M. Briand vehemently declared that the war spirit must be discarded for ever from the activities of the League and that to-day should be a red letter day in their annals. He assured the German delegation of the whole-hearted support of the French delegation. "Let us finish with wars and horrors of wars."

CO-OPERATION IN PEACE.

The luncheon given to the League Council by the pressmen was a remarkable gathering. All delegates drank to each other's health. Dr. Stresemann in a speech which received ovation said that he was deeply moved by M. Briand's remark that France and Germany had agreed to co-operate cordially in the work of peace. Dr. Stresemann at the conclusion of his speech walked up to M. Briand, touched glasses with him and both emptied their glasses amid thunderous cheers of three hundred guests.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN ON LOCARNO SPIRITS.

Sir A. Chamberlain received a party of German journalists to whom he stated that he held the same views as those expressed to-day by Dr. Stresemann and M. Briand. He could not forget the days of Locarno and asked his hearers to express his deep regrets at the absence of Dr. Luther. It was a long way from Locarno to Geneva, but happily there had never been any turning back. The spirit of Locarno had overcome all obstacles and to-day the new stage reached by the small body which had been co-operating was now absorbed in League. They must not forget that the path ahead was long and they must allay the suspicions and heal the wounds of the past. He trusted that there would be no revival of bitterness.—Reuter.

SPAIN'S WITHDRAWAL FROM LEAGUE

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Madrid.—Withdrawal of Spain from League of Nations is expected to be announced to-day.—Reuter.

FORMAL WITHDRAWAL

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Geneva.—A Spanish Note formally announces Spain's withdrawal from the League of Nations.—Reuter.

SPAIN AND LEAGUE.

A PARTING WISH.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Geneva.—The text of the Spanish note of the withdrawal from the League is couched in a very polite language. It states that Spain refrained from making any communication until the Assembly approved of the reform of the Council as regards the permanent members and also desired to await Germany's admission, which, she ardently hoped, would be to the advantage of the League. She was convinced that her decision would not compromise the League's interests, and expressed a parting wish that the ideals of the League for universal peace might be crowned with success.—Reuter.

AN ENTERTAINMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Geneva.—The Maharaja of Kapurthala gave a luncheon to M. Briand and the principal members of the French Delegation, Lord Cecil, M. Nintchitch, the President of the League Assembly and M. Mensdorff (Austria). Sir Eric Drummond was present.—Reuter

EFFECTIVENESS OF WITHDRAWAL

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Geneva.—Spain's notice of withdrawal from the League falls under article one of the Covenant whereby withdrawal is effective two years after the date of the reception of notice by the Secretary General of the League.—Reuter.

NEW PARTY.

RESPONSIVISTS TO JOIN.

APPEAL TO COUNTRY.

DELHI, Sept. 12.

All efforts at compromise with the Swaraj Party made by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya having failed, an informal meeting of the prominent Congressmen from the Punjab, United Provinces, Central Provinces and Bengal and prominent members of the Responsive Co-operation Party from Bengal Maharashtra, Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, was held at Birla House.

After a full discussion the following resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas the opinion of the country in matters political has undergone a considerable change since the Indian National Congress held its session at Cawnpore and whereas the general trend of opinion seems to be opposed to the policy of a uniform, continuous and consistent obstruction in the legislatures and whereas the said policy of wholesale obstruction has failed to bring about the expected result and has led the Swaraj Party into futile and harmful paths and whereas the policy of the "walk-out" has been a complete failure and whereas the present Executive of the Indian National Congress is not prepared to call a special session of the Congress to obtain the mandate of the country on the questions now agitating the public mind and whereas all the efforts made by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to arrive at harmony and unity between the two wings of the Congress have failed and whereas under the circumstances the only course left open to such members of the Congress as do not agree with the Swarajists' policy and programme is to form themselves into a separate party within the Congress with a view to (a) obtain the mandate of the country at the forthcoming elections to the Legislatures and (b) to obtain the mandate of the Congress at its next session at Gauhati.

It is hereby resolved that a party to be called the Independent Congress Party be formed of those members of the Congress who do not agree with the policy and programme laid down by the Congress from time to time in respect of the work within the Legislatures. (2) That the policy of the party will be to work the Legislatures, defective though their constitution is, for all they are worth and using them for accelerating the establishment of full responsible government and for the protection and promoting in the meanwhile of the interests of the people and strengthening their power of resistance to injustice and misrule (3) It will be open to this Party to accept offices provided the power, responsibility and initiative necessary for the effective discharge of their duties are secured to the ministers, the sufficiency of such power, responsibility and initiative being decided by a majority of the members of the Party within the Legislature concerned, (4) this Party will work in full concert and co-operation with the Responsive Co-operation Party leaving however, that Party further to function independently wherever it exists and (5) in all cases of communal discords it will be the duty of the members of this Party to bring about a reasonable agreement between the contending sections but in cases where such agreement is not arrived at every member of the party will be free to vote in any manner he may think right and proper."

THE RESPONSIVISTS' ATTITUDE.

The prominent members of the Responsive Co-operation Party who were present at this discussion have expressed their willingness to fully co-operate with this Party and in token thereof will join as members of this Party after a resolution to that effect is passed by the Executive Committee of their Party.—A.P.

INTERNATIONAL SLAVERY CONVENTION

REFERENCE TO INDIAN STATES.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Geneva.—The Sixth Committee discussed the International Slavery Convention. With reference to the exclusion of a certain territory in India it was pointed out that some tracts were not administered, nor had even been explored by the Government of India who were unable to undertake to conquer the regions where the primitive aboriginals practised slavery, but were ready to do all that was possible peacefully to suppress the slave traffic. The Government of India were satisfied that slavery in the ordinary sense did not exist in any Indian State, but were prepared to urge the rulers of the States to institute reforms where necessary. While they did not consider that any interference with the internal administration of the ruling princes was justified, they would not fail to make suitable recommendations to the State rulers.—Reuter.

MEJLISS & THE PERSIAN CABINET

COMMITTEE OF ALL PARTIES FORMED

LONDON, Sept. 12

Teheran.—Mostofi-El-Mamalek having definitely resigned and retired to his summer residence the Mejliss voted in favour of Mirza Hossein Khan Pirnia (Motamen-ol-Molk) whom the Shah called to form a Cabinet but he declined. A committee of all parties in the Mejliss was then formed and it called on Pirnia to reconsider his decision. He again declined but promised to endeavour to induce Mostofi-El-Mamalek to return failing which to approach his brother Mirza Hassan Khan Pirnia (Mushir-ed-Dowleh).—Reuter.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

PROGRESS IN F AND G WARDS.

NEW GIRLS' SCHOOLS TO BE OPENED.

The quarterly report of the work done and the progress made in the introduction of Compulsory Education in F. and G. Wards for the quarter ending March 31, 1926, has been submitted to the Bombay Municipal Corporation among other things it is stated in the report:—

"It must be mentioned at the outset that the quarter under reference covers the period of five months or more, e. g., practically from about the month of August to the end of March 1926, as a good number of children under the age of compulsion joined the then existing schools and new schools opened on voluntary basis long before compulsion came regularly into force.

It will be seen from the statistics given in the quarterly return that out of 17,200 children shown in the printed registers, 5,663 were attending schools and the rest were to be provided for. Added to this number 3,498 boys and 1,320 girls—4,818 new children were found to be of compulsory age and were brought to schools as a result of daily rounds in the sections of both the wards but 4,405 children—2,599 boys and 1,806 girls—have been known to have left the wards altogether, the chief cause of this exodus being the strike. Thus the net number of children of compulsory age stood at 17,613, including no doubt, the number that was attending schools before compulsion.

Out of 17,613 children shown above 12,001 have been by now attending schools—Municipal and Aided—6,338 of them being quite new. This leaves for us a balance of 3,131 boys and 2,481 girls yet to be brought to schools taking into consideration the number of children exempted from the operation of the Act for various reasons as shown in (b) of clause III of the return.

There were 42 Marathi, 20 Gujarati, 10 Urdu and 1 Tamil School in both the Wards before the completion of census work, but with a view to bring in the new number, it was estimated that about 53 new schools or classes would be required to be opened during the course of the year, 3 of them to be Gujarati, 1 Urdu, 2 Tamil and all the rest Marathi. The opening of about a dozen of new schools on voluntary basis before the 2nd of November 1925—the actual date of compulsion—was a feature that greatly relieved the overcrowding of old schools and facilitated the beginning of the scheme. 1,408 children out of the total number to be provided for, joined the old and new schools on voluntary basis.

Out of the net number of 7,758 boys and 4,192 girls, 5,465 boys and 2,041 girls have newly joined the Municipal and 'Aided Schools, the Aided Schools having absorbed only 606 children. In 73 old and 42 new Municipal Schools, the total number of children studying has risen from 5,633 to 10,255 for the official year 1925-1926. The number yet to be brought to schools excluding 749 boys and 289 girls exempted for various causes stands at 5,612 (3131 boys and 2,481 girls).

5,465 boys have newly joined till now but girls 2,041 only. Our efforts shall have now to be directed more towards bringing in girls whose number is not so satisfactory and for creating confidence in the minds of the illiterate and sentimental parents, it would be advisable to open Girls' Schools or Classes near their residence attached to the Boys' Schools and under the Headmasters of the Boys' Schools. About a dozen new Girls' Schools or Classes are proposed to be opened.

SIR ALI IMAM.

TO BE PRIME MINISTER OF HYDERABAD ?

MADRAS, Sept. 11.

The "Madras Mail's" correspondent wires that there is a strong rumour that the Government of India has recommended the appointment of Sir Ali Imam as the Prime Minister of Hyderabad, but there is no official confirmation.—(A. P.)

REPRESSION IN BURMA.

20 ASSOCIATIONS DECLARED UNLAWFUL.

RANGOON, Sept. 11.

Twenty associations in Upper Chindwin District have been declared unlawful. A P

CABLE ITEMS

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Paris.—The Council of Ministers has ratified the measure of economy, including reduction of naval programme and reductions in the army.—Reuter.

At Walton Heath in the English native amateur golf championship final, T. Ellison (Royal Liverpool) beat Squadron Leader Hayward (Air Force champion) six and four over 36 holes. Reuter.

TRIAL OF DAUGHERTY & MILLER

LONDON, Sept 10.

New York.—The trial of Daugherty and Miller was continued to-day. Mr. Merton, President of the German Corporation which originally owned the Metals Company, described how Mr. Miller at a dinner in New York handed him cheques for seven million dollars and how he had given the intermediary in the matter a cheque for fifty thousand dollars.—Reuter.

TWO PICTURES.

(Continued from previous page.)

country. It was true and it must, after the weighty opinions I have quoted, be taken to be true that the Congress policy was the only policy which situated as we were, could ever take us to the goal. What use was it relying on the ability and devotion of men who were not prepared to follow that policy. But it was unnecessary to labour that point as Lala Lajpat Rai's estimate of work done by the men of undoubted ability and devotion to the country who did not agree with the Congress was available to them in the Bradlaugh Hall speech.

CO-OPERATION AND ITS RESULTS.

Lalaji said: "While Mahatma Gandhi and his followers were trying non-co-operation, the Moderate leaders, all men of intellectual eminence and high character, were trying co-operation before 1919. There was no occasion for such an experiment. The Moderate leaders took the ruling authorities at their word and offered whole-hearted and unreserved co-operation. The Government responded by giving them responsible offices and thus making them part and parcel of itself. Our distinguished countrymen thus taken into confidence worked with zeal and loyalty. They co-operated with Government even to the extent of sending 40 thousand of their "erring", but honest and devoted fellow-workers in the service of the country to prisons. Had these Moderate leaders risen equal to the occasion in December, 1921, the political history of the country since then would have been different. But they were pledged to co-operation and they kept their words. They even justified the prosecution and incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi. They crucified patriotism as well as nationalism. Yet they failed to achieve anything." Here they had undoubtedly conscientious and patriotic men who in the opinion of Lalaji deliberately "crucified patriotism as well as nationalism." God save us from ability and patriotism.

TWO VIVID PICTURES.

In the same speech Lalaji gave two vivid pictures side by side. He said: "The years 1921 to 1923 were years of full co-operation by the Liberals and non-co-operation by the Congressmen. The co-operation accompanied by the high salaries, comfortable and paying positions, smiles and favours of the gods with no risks; non-co-operation resulting in handcuffs and chains and bars on feet, solitary confinement, jail diet, and insults and taunts of petty, as well as high officials." Faithful as these two pictures were, far was it from the speaker to suggest that all those who were in favour of taking office to-day and especially the leaders of the Responsivist movement put "high salaries, comfortable and paying positions, smiles and favours of gods with no risks" above their duty to their country. Those leaders honestly hold opinions they express and believe them to be in the best interests of the country. But their good intentions could not prevent the inevitable. The scramble for offices which is bound to ensue, once they are thrown open to any party, could not but result in demoralization so vividly painted by Lalaji.

The opinions now held by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rai were contrary to those expressed in the quotations I have made.

It was for the constituencies to decide decide which of the two sets of opinions was right. It was for them to choose between Lala Lajpat Rai of March 1926 and Lala Lajpat Rai of August 1926. Between Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya of 1924 and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya of 1926. He had little doubt as to what their choice would be and he left the matter there.

THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

The speaker then dealt with the communal problem and said that while each of two largest communities in India stood for its own protection against the other, the Congress stood for the protection of both, not only from each other but also from the common danger which threatened, both alike. They would be committing political suicide if they sent warring elements of both the communities to the Councils. The communal wrangles carried on the floor of the Legislative Chamber must necessarily find their echo in the country in riots and bloodshed. The only right course open to all the lovers of peace and goodwill among men was to vote for Congress candidates who were pledged to restore amicable relations between all communities.

APPEAL FOR UNITY.

Pandit Motilal Nehru then made an earnest appeal for Hindu Muslim unity and concluded his speech by calling upon the voters to vote for Dr. Kailas Nath Kathu.

Dr. Kathu then addressed the meeting and put his claim to the suffrage of the constituency on no higher ground than that he was a soldier of the Congress which had selected him to fight under its standard for the rights of the people. He believed whole-heartedly in the principles of the Congress and put his services ungrudgingly at the disposal of the distinguished leaders of the Congress.

After Pandit Jwala Prasad Yaguasu's speech, the meeting concluded late in the evening.

PT. MOTILAL'S SPEECH AT AGRA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, Sept. 10.

Pandits Motilal Nheru and Gobind Ballabh Pant, Messrs Sherwani Shankerlal. and Doctor Kailashnath Kalju arrived here and were taken in a procession.

A public meeting was held in the evening at Nayaganj and was presided over by Pandit Vishweshwardayal Chaturvedi Lala Shankerlal f Delhi explained why the No-changers thought it their duty to entrust the political work to the Swarajists and help them in their fight.

Pandit Motilal Nehru in a stirring speech which held the audience spellbound for about an hour, explained the Swarajist policy exposing the futility of other programmes. He said that he would protect the Hindu interests even at the risk of his life in the same way as he would protect the Muslim interests even if it cost his life. To ask a Hindu to sign a pledge that he would protect the Hindu interests was to insult him as a Hindu.

He told the audience that if the communalists succeeded the country would witness an unedifying spectacle of the Hindus sitting on one side and the Mohamadans on the other both indulging in wordy warfare leading to riots and bloodshed outside. He asked the people to stand by the Congress and vote for the Congress candidates—Pandit Shri Krishna Dutta Paliwal M.L.C. for the local Council and Doctor Kailashnath Katju for the Assembly.

Mr. Sherwani strongly condemned the appeal to communal passions in elections.

JOINT ELECTORATE SYSTEM.

MOTILALJI'S APPEAL TO DELHI CITIZENS.

DELHI, September 12.

At an invitation of the District Congress Committee Pandit Motilal Nehru met some Hindu Congressmen last evening and asked them to support Mr. Asaf Ali's candidature for the Assembly. After much discussion it was decided that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Pandit Motilal Nehru might decide and fix upon a Mussalman candidate who would have the support of both of them.

A very largely attended meeting of Hindus and Mussalmans was held last night when Pandit Motilal Nehru in a long speech said that Hindus of all shades of opinion had stood for joint electorates. Delhi was one of the constituencies where joint electorate system prevailed and it was for the Delhi Hindus to show to the world that their leaders spoke the truth when they assured the minorities that the latter would not suffer any lack of representation under the joint electorates.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad appealed to the audience to support the Congress because it was the only organisation above the turmoil of communalism.—A.P.

COMMUNAL QUESTIONS IN LEGISLATURE

CONGRESS ATTITUDE DEFINED

DELHI, Sept. 12.

The Congress Working Committee at its meeting to-day in Delhi passed a resolution placing on record its deep sense of appreciation and gratitude for the invaluable and selfless services rendered by Mr. Andrews to India and specially to the South African Indians. The Committee welcomed his forthcoming visit to South Africa at this critical period and expressed fullest confidence that he would continue the work he had so successfully begun as an ambassador of peace between the European and Indian communities in that country.

The Committee also passed a resolution in the following terms in connection with the communal matters in the Legislatures: "The Committee is of opinion that having regard to the best interests of the country no bill, motion or amendment relating to any intercommunal matter should be moved or discussed if a majority of three-fourths of the members of any community affected thereby in the Legislature are opposed to the introduction or discussion of such a bill, motion or amendment and that the Congress Party in the Legislature concerned should take such steps as may be possible to give effect to this resolution in each case."—A.P.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

INDIAN NATIONAL PARTY CANDIDATE

BOMBAY, Sept. 11.

Following is the first list of the candidates nominated by the Indian National Party, Bombay, for some of the constituencies of the Indian Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

(Non-Moslem, Bombay City) Mr. M. R. Jayakar.

(Moslem, Bombay City) Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:

(University) Dr. R. P. Paranjpye.

(Bombay City South) Mr. E. R. Heerjibehedin, Mr. S. C. Joshi (advocate).

(Bombay City North) Mavji Govindji Shet.

(District) Surat. Mr. Chunilal M. Gandhi Satara—Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, Ratnagiri, Rao Saheb L. P. Parulekar.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Mr. Mavji Govindji Shet have been already nominated as candidates by the Responsivist Co-operation Party.

MR. ANDREWS TO LEAVE FOR S. AFRICA

DELHI, Sept. 12.

Mr. C.F. Andrews who is leaving Bombay on the 29th September for South Africa in order to advise the South African Indians in connection with the forthcoming Round Table Conference, leaves Delhi tomorrow for Ahmedabad to confer with Mr. Gandhi. From Ahmedabad he will proceed to Bombay where he will meet the South African Deputation which arrives there on the 18th instant. Mr. Andrews expects to reach Durban on the 20th of October.—A.P.

ATTEMPT ON MUSSOLINI'S LIFE

HIS NARROW ESCAPE

ASSAILANT ARRESTED

LONDON, Sept. 11.

A bomb was thrown at Sgr. Mussolini to-day. He was not injured.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Rome.—A bomb was thrown at Sgr. Mussolini while he was riding in a street. His assailant was arrested.—Reuter.

DETAILS OF ATTACK.

LONDON, Sept 11.

Rome.—Sgr. Mussolini's car was passing Piazza Portapia, en route to Chigi Palace, when a young stonemason named Giovannini threw a bomb. It shattered windows of the car, rebounded to the ground and exploded, and four passers-by were slightly injured. Sgr. Mussolini calmly drove on. The crowd tried to lynch the assailant whom the police rescued with difficulty.

Several police were injured in protecting Giovannini, a youth of 18 years. He was arrested by Sgr. Mussolini's detective escort, and declared he arrived in Rome to-day from abroad and did not possess a passport. Sgr. Mussolini duly reached Chizi Palace and attended to business with complete composure. Demonstrations organised throughout the capital converged on the palace shouting congratulations.

REPRISALS PROHIBITED.

Rome.—In a message announcing attack on Sgr. Mussolini the national executive of the Fascist Party says:—"God save Italy once more." It states that Sgr. Mussolini has prohibited any reprisals.

More detailed descriptions of the attack state that the chauffeur of the car escorting Sgr. Mussolini steered the car at the assailant while the police jumped out and hurled themselves at Giovannini who, as he ran, threw another bomb behind him which failed to explode. Giovannini in the course of police examination admitted that he had come to Italy for the purpose of killing Sgr. Mussolini. He had arrived in Rome that morning and had sat outside a cafe for an hour waiting for Sgr. Mussolini's passage. A revolver loaded with dum-dum bullets was found in his possession. The police strongly suspect that several men were engaged in this attempt as a number of dangerous individuals were known to have arrived in Italy recently from abroad. After the attempt a number of prominent persons headed by the Duchess of Aosta besieged Palazzo Chigi to congratulate Sgr. Mussolini who was frantically cheered by the crowds on his way home.

The Pope has warmly congratulated Sgr. Mussolini.

SGR. MUSSOLINI'S SPEECH.

Sgr. Mussolini, in a speech before an enormous enthusiastic crowd, in front of Palazzo Chigi, declared that for the sake of the Italian nation, so that it might be able to work vigorously, he must not be periodically disturbed by a gang of criminals. They must put an end to this series of outrages by resorting to capital punishment. (loud cheers.) He proceeded to say a "few grave words" which he said must be interpreted literally by those for whom they were intended. "We must make an end of these disorders and culpable unheard-of acts of tolerance beyond our frontiers." The crowd here shouted itself hoarse for several minutes. Sgr. Mussolini proceeded to declare that Italian friendship might be fatally compromised by episodes of this kind. (Storm of cheers and cries of "It has already been compromised").

The King and the Crown Prince have congratulated Sgr. Mussolini on his escape.

DIFFICULTIES OF POLICE.

The police point out that it is very difficult to protect Sgr. Mussolini efficiently owing to his impatience of all precautions. The Premier even refuses to inform the police of his daily movements and police are finally forced to ascertain these from his chauffeur, a course to which Sgr. Mussolini strongly objected and refused to consent.

ARREST OF A RUSSIAN SUSPECT.

A WOULD-BE "AVENGER OF WOROWSKI"

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Geneva.—The police have arrested a Russian named Leopold Grunberg who arrived at Geneva from Zurich on the ground of alleged threats against Motta and Aubert who defended Conradi when he was tried for the murder of the Russian delegate Worowski two years ago.—Reuter.

Geneva.—Grunberg is alleged to have admitted that he wanted to be the avenger of Worowski and intended to make an attempt on the life of Aubert or failing him Motta. Grunberg was not armed, but the authorities regard him as a dangerous crank. They state he is a native of Zurich where he had been under restraint but escaped. He will be sent back to Zurich.—Reuter.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The Board of Trade returns for August show that the imports amounted to £101,137,000 in value and exports to £49,787,000 an increase of £347,000 and a decrease of £7,477,000 respectively compared with July.—Reuter.

Mr. E. B. Howell, Resident in Waziristan, will as before officiate as Foreign Secretary and Colonel C.E. Bruce will act as Resident in Waziristan.

SARVANA BELAGOLA.

(Continued from page 3.)

the South of India to Ceylon. The temple of Gomateswara was subsequently endowed by Narasimha and other Ballala kings, but early in the 12th century, at the time of king Vishnuvardhana's conversion to Vaishnava faith by the reformer Ramanuja the Jains were subjected to much persecution. Their influence at court however enabled them to bring about a compromise, which resulted it is said, in a declaration that certain points of doctrine were common to both Jains and Vaishnavites. The Jain establishment, in common with others, was shorn of many of its privileges and emoluments by Tippu Sultan, and is now in a reduced condition. The place abounds in inscriptions, the most interesting of which are cut in the face of the rock on Indra Betta in ancient characters, a foot long.

Ideal Pilgrim Centre.

It will be seen from the above account that Sravana Belagola is a place of great sanctity and historic importance to the Jains of India, and of considerable archaeological interests to the cultured world. Besides the ordinary religious festivals, once in twelve years there is celebrated here a magnificent function known as "Mahabhisheka" or "Great Anointment," which is a ceremonial of majestic proportions. The last one was performed a year ago. Thousands of Jain pilgrims from North India came for the occasion, and converted the small town into a vast and motley encampment. Sir Hukumchand, the financier of Indore, performed the part of the chief devotee on the occasion, and the leading State Officers were present there, not to levy toll from the pilgrims, but to render such help to them as necessary in the matter of sanitation health, and protection. His Highness The Maharaja too, whose charming trait it is that he is equally a home in orthodox as well as heterodox surroundings, and whose catholic regard for all religions is a remarkable feature in contemporary rulership, was there to witness the function, and to assure the Jains of his genuine regard for their welfare. It seems clear then that Sravan Belagola has all the advantages necessary for the first place in the hearts of the faithful, which has been vacated by the Shatrunjaya Hills. The leaders of the community may as well consider its claims, instead of "going farther and faring worse."

NATIONAL AGREEMENT.

COALOWNERS OPPOSITION.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Further opposition of the coal-owners to the national agreement is evidenced by the decision of the North Staffordshire owners not to give the Mining Association authority to negotiate such an agreement. The Notts and Derbyshire owners, contrary to the original expectation, unanimously decided against the national agreement. South Staffordsire owners have also expressed the opinion that the district agreements must be adhered to.—Reuter.

COAL-OWNERS' OPPOSITION TO NATIONAL AGREEMENT

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Coal-owners' continued opposition to national agreement is indicated in the first results of the district meetings. The coal-owners of South Yorkshire and Wales have passed resolutions against national settlement and in favour of district settlements. Welsh owners have also passed a resolution declining to authorise the Mining Association of Great Britain to negotiate on their behalf. On the other hand it is understood that Notts and Derby owners gave their delegates a free hand.—Reuter.

T.U.C REPLY TO TOMSKY'S TELEGRAM

LONDON, Sept 0.

The Trade Union Congress by an overwhelming majority endorsed the Council's reply to Tomsky's telegram.—Reuter.

RAINSTORM AT HIROSHIMA

SEA OF SWIRLING MUD IN THE CITY

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Tokio.—Thirty persons are reported to be dead and thirty missing as a result of a severe rainstorm flooded the city of Hiroshina and demolished a hundred houses. The city is described as a sea of swirling mud. The main railway line to Kobe has been cut. There have been many landslides, and some bridges have collapsed.—Reuter.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF BRITISH FILMS.

£1,000,000 SCHEME.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

A million sterling scheme to encourage British films in Britain and the Empire, and especially India, has just been completed, according to Mr. Niranjan Pal, the producer of the well-known film "The Light of Asia", who declares that the Maharajas of Alwar, Patiala, Bikanir and Jaipur, H. H. Aga Khan and the Maharaja of Kashmir have conjointly offered the necessary resources. The scheme aims at the establishment of a system for an exchange of films in various parts of the Empire and the erection of cinemas throughout India to present British productions.—Reuter.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION

COMMUNAL TENSION IN THE PRESIDENCY

DECREASE IN SERIOUS CRIME

"An outstanding feature of the year was the fact that communal tension was acute in many places, particularly between Hindus and Mahomedans over the perennial question of the playing of music before mosques," says the Inspector General of Police in his annual Police Report of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways for the year 1925. This led to riots in certain places, the most serious being that which occurred at Sholapur on the 28th October last in connection with the 'Rath Procession.' There were also riots at Talikot and Bagalkot in the Bijapur District, and a serious disturbance at Yemkanmardi in the Belgaum District. In Ahmedabad there was a good deal of feeling over the alleged kidnapping and murder by Khojas of a Kolí boy at Patri Ratnagiri witnessed a riot of a different nature, where some infuriated Hindus attacked a number of missionaries under a mistaken impression. Later, there was a fatal outbreak at Burondi in the same District over the question of Hindus playing music before mosques. The political situation was, however, quiet thoroughout the year and there was no unrest on that account.

FALL IN SERIOUS CRIME.

A notable feature of the year was a welcome fall of 420 cases in serious crime as compared with the figures for the previous year, the total number of cases reported under this head being 23,713 as against 24,133 in 1924 and 24,688 in 1923. The fall of 555 cases in 1924 was mainly contributed by Sind, viz. 539 cases. In the year under report the reverse was the case, as out of the total decrease of 420 cases, the Presidency proper contributed no less than 409 cases. This reduction was the direct result of prolonged operations by the Police which culminated in the rounding up of several gangs of outlaws and dacoits of the most desperate character. The operations cost Government some lakhs, as special parties and additional police had to be entertained in several areas, but the extra expenditure has brought comparative peace to a number of districts. Thus there was a marked decrease in Murders (34) in Sind, while increases occurred in the Northern Range (8) and in the Southern Range (20). Under 'Dacoities' there was a substantial drop of 40 cases in each of the two Ranges and of 15 cases in Sind. There was a fall under robberies by 29, under burglaries by 120, and under thefts, by 273.

BREAK-DOWN IN ALLAHABAD WATER SUPPLY

SIR T. B. SAPRU'S SUIT AGAINST MUNICIPAL BOARD

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 11.

As a sequel to the break down of the water supply in Allahabad, a suit was filed this afternoon in the court of the Subordinate Judge of Allahabad against the Municipal Board of Allahabad. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is the plaintiff in the case and he prays that an injunction may be issued to the defendant the Board compelling it to give to the plaintiff or to arrange for a sufficient supply of pure and wholesome water without delay with the costs of the suit. For the purposes of jurisdiction the suit is put at Rs. 5100. The court has fixed 14th September for hearing as the matter was very urgent. —A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. A. L. Hosie and Mr. W. E. Lucas arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay lunched with the Committee and Stewards of the Western India Turf Club at the Turf Club House, Poona, on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Races in State on Saturday.

It is understood that Sir Denys Bray, Foreign Secretary, will proceed home on six months' leave with effect from 7th October.

Vincountess Goschen who arrived by s.s. "Rajputana" after four months stay in England returned to Madras on Sunday morning by the Bombay Mail accompanied by Miss Portal and Captains Longfield and Freemantle. His Excellency the Governor, the Private Secretary and some members of the cabinet were present at the station and gave them a very cordial welcome.—A. P.

The Hon. Mr. Patel leaves Simla today arriving at Bombay on the 13th morning by the B.B. and C.I. Railway. From Bombay he proceeds to his constituency to stand for election to the Assembly.

Mr. G Aste, Captain G. S. Gregson Ellis and Mr. S. E. West arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Friday last.

FRENCH WARNING TO TURKISH AMBASSADOR

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Paris.—M. Poincare has informed the Turkish Ambassador who was specially recalled from Dinard that Desmons, detained officer of the Lotus must be liberated immediately and that the French Government will not permit further delay.—Reuter.

THE FOOL

CULMINATION OF ALL WISDOM

POET HARINDRANATH'S RECITATIONS

Cross-legged the poet Harindranath Chattopadhyaya sat on a table, with a "geruа" coloured "khaddar" wrapper round him, when he recited his beautiful poems before an appreciative audience at the Lodge of the Students' Brotherhood on Saturday night. It was an exquisite treat—sparkling thought-provoking and very often humourous. The poet looks very boyish and every sentence of his is full of fun, more often than not at his own expense. The poems, which he chose with evident care, were delightfully rendered and were accompanied by exquisitely appropriate gestures and facial expressions. Whenever he took up a poem for interpretation he first explained to the audience how he came to write it and under what circumstances; what was its inner meaning and what was the object. Though some of them were laughter-provoking, throughout them running there was a golden thread of mysticism, deep philosophy, and the eternal verities of life. The spirit of Hinduism and some of its melancholy was ever present in the poems—and as such they were an interpretation of some of the highest truths of Hinduism.

The first poem he interpreted was "The Fool". "The word fool", he said "evokes laughter, but to me the word has become a serious one." It was because "I always feel that for every ten wise men God makes he makes one fool (laughter), and when he makes a fool he feels much wiser than when he makes a wise man, because without a fool the wise man can not exist; because the fool is the culmination of all wisdom, and it is the fool that is going to speak of himself". And the fool spoke not with the tongue of a fool, but with a golden tongue as "the culmination of all wisdom".

"THE EARTHEN GOBLET."

The second poem referred to an equally commonplace subject but interpreted in a rare manner. "The Earthen Goblet" was the theme of the poem. How did the subject come to be projected in his mind? His wife, (and she was sitting near him) had placed the common red earthen goblet on the table at midnight, when, he said, everything becomes animate, and there was a conversation between the goblet and the poet. The goblet now detached from mother earth, of which it was made, laments that when it was common earth there was a "flower flaming through my breast", but now alas! dead and inert. "After Sunset" was an experiment in a new meter and the poet's warning to his appreciative audience to hold their souls in patience for a find minutes was rightly given. Even Harindranath himself found the words jaw-breaking, though taken as a whole it was as good a piece of poetry as any he has written. "Venom" spoke of the time "when we were good and kind and just and free from hate and greed". After two or three more renderings he came to "The Zoo" where he saw a monkey "going through certain divine consciousness". He saw the monkey looking to the blue sky above, through the steel bars of the cage in which it was confined, (and suited to the occasion the poet's face interpreted the monney's supposed feelings) and there was a loon of ecstacy and "the experience was divine" he said. "I saw the comradeship through the monkey's eyes". The monkey was made divine because there was the divine spark in it—the ever present soul. From this view point the poet gave a rare interpretation of the feelings of the monkey. He then passed on to "The Tree" and spoke of the shadows which were to him more full of light that light itself—a paradox he explained himself. "Joy casts its clouds and we call it shadow" he sang, and there was "the Shadowless One" everywhere he said.

"THE YOGI."

Then he went to a lighter subject "the Yogi" and said humourously—that he belonged to an association started in Germany for doing away with all kinds of clothing and thus becoming more and more beautiful until they no more looked upon nakedness as mere nakedness and "approached the ideal of stylish nakedness personified in Mahatma Gandhi." He spoke of the gorgeousness of "nakedness", and so on of the Hindu Yogi.

"The Reverie" was suggested to him when he saw a funeral procession pass across his door when he was newly married, and it was the longest piece readered with great deal of warmth and life. Why were young people, on the threshold of their new life, separated by fate? "It is addressed to my wife" told he, "but it is a challenge to the great, big unchallengable nature God". "Sweet while we together stand hand in hand on the painted shores of life, man and wife, full of desire" was the refrain running through and through this poem.

THE RIVAL DOG.

"The Dog" was a fantastic piece recited with animation, but the story was of a dog belonging to a member of Madras Government—Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer! This dog while it loved the poet's wife had not much of that feeling to spare for her husband and "whenever I wanted to consult my wife about domestic details this little brute would interfere" he plaintively complained to the audience. His patience, however, was exhausted and the only alternative before him was either to part from his wife or from the dog. (Laughter). He decided upon the latter but less heroic course and gave the dog a "beautiful kick". But the dog's self-respect rebelled, and his wife also protested, and the result was the poem which he recited before the Students' Brotherhood on Saturday night.

"THE MODERN BRAHMIN."

But the piece which appealed most—because it was so very human and so very exeruciatingly funny, depict as it did our system of education and of cheap book learning—was "The Modern Brahmin" and it raised roars of laughter in the audience. The famine was outside as well as inside the Brahmin's brains and his head was empty of Shastras and Vedas. It was greatly appreciated by the audience, for it was so very human, and so very full of our weaknesses—the bane of an education devised by foreigners.

The recitation was rounded off with a beautiful Hindi poem written by Chattopadhyaya.

A LOVER'S WAIL

(BY HARINDRANATH CHHATTOPADHYAYA.)

Alas for me: no moon will rise to-night.
Dim rain-clouds gather in the skies to-night.
Innumerable winds are making moan
And I am all alone.

Dim rain clouds gather in the skies to-night.
In agony the ocean cries to-night.
Recalling the sweet joy of bygone years
My eyes are wet with tears.

In agony the ocean esies to-night.
Dark rain-clouds gather in my eyes to-night.
I will not see my lover any more
Since he has crossed the shore.

Dark rain-clouds gather in my eyes to-night.
Alas for me! no moon will rise to-night.
Through the deep night across the falling rain
I call to him in vain.
Alas, alas, he will not come again!

HARINDRANATH AND SRIMATI KAMALADEVI CHATOPADHYAYA.

Poet Harindranath Chatopadhya the great Indian Poet and Playwright, who is now in Bombay and his accomplished wife. Srimati Kamaladevi Chatopadhyaya, will be the recipients of a warm welcome arranged by the Madrasi Residents of this City, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at Mahalaxmi Vilas Sabha's Hall, Deokorbai Mansion, Parel. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESS ACT IN BARODA

NEW CHANGES CONTEMPLATED

BARODA, Sept. 10.

The Government of Baroda, it is understood, contemplate making certain changes in the existing Press Act and with this view, the Legal Remembrancer, Baroda, has invited suggestions and criticism from the public on the new amendments which the Government propose to make. The text of the proposed changes is published in the, State Gazette.

The new measure makes it obligatory on all persons intending to start a printing press to apply to the District Magistrate for permission. The District Magistrate has been empowered by the Act either to grant him the necessary permission or to refuse it, after making proper enquiries and giving the applicant his reasons for so doing. The aggrieved party is given the right of appealing to the Dewan within thirty days from the date of refusal.

As for the starting of newspapers and other periodicals the new Act lays down that the publisher of every periodical should obtain written permission of the District Magistrate who may or may not grant him permission to start it. As in the above case, the aggrieved person is given the right of appealing to the higher authorities, if necessary.

Whoever starts a printing press or a periodical without obtaining the necessary permission of the District Magistrate is rendered liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 500.—Free Press.

EUROPEANS IN BARODA SERVICE.

BARODA, Sept. 10.

A batch of European officers are expected to join the Baroda State service from November, when His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar is due to return home. Prof. Album Widgery, who retired from the Baroda Service long ago, is returning to Baroda in connection with the Baroda University Scheme. Mr. Turner of the Cambridge University is coming here as Senior Professor of English in the Baroda College. Mr. Pratt, lately Commissioner at Ahmedabad is likely to succeed as Minister. The appointment of an European officer to command the State Forces is also likely.—Free Press.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF WILL

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 10.

Mrs. Morris, an Indian Christian, wife of a European, has been committed by the Joint Magistrate of Allahabad to sessions on a charge of forgery and perjury. It appears the accused tried to lay claim to some property and filed an alleged will of her father in her favour which the Civil Court held to be forgery.—A. P.

The Dhrol State has, by a notification, introduced the system of weights and measures obtaining in other States and British India, doing away with the old system of Pali, Pavala and map legalised and prevalent since 1877 A.D.—Free Press.

FRACAS AT DACCA.

DEATH FROM STAB WOUNDS.

DACCA, Sept. 10.

At half past nine this morning a fracas took place between the Hindus and the Mahomedans at Islampur and several people were injured. Two injured men who were stabbed yesterday died in the hospital the same night. Strong armed police are patrolling the city. Most of the shops are closed.

LATER.

A CONCILIATION BOARD.

At a conference of the leading Hindus and Mahomedans called by the District Magistrate this afternoon to discuss the situation caused by the communal tension a mixed committee was formed with the Nawab of Dacca as President. The members of the committee will go to different quarters and try to bring about better relations between the two communities.

BAN ON CROWDS.

Section 144 was proclaimed to-day prohibiting the gathering of more than four persons at any place. Armed and ordinary police will patrol the town during the night.

Stray cases of assault are still going on. A sannyasi of the Ramkrishna Mission was stabbed this afternoon near Kalta Bazar. The nephew of Babu Ananda Chandra Roy who was stabbed yesterday died to-day in the Mitford Hospital. A large number of Hindus and Mahomedans have been arrested in the course of the day.

ALARMING SITUATION

100 ARRESTS MADE.

DACCA, Sept. 11.

The situation here was quiet last night. Armed police patrolled the city throughout the night and made some arrests for the violation of Section 144 I. P. C. The position however, changed for the worse this morning at Nawabanj near Chawk where a fracas started between some Hindus and some Mahomedans. Somebody in the mob fired seriously injuring some people who were removed to the Mitford Hospital.

As a result of yesterday's fracas at Kahetully one of the injured students of the Engineering School succumbed on his way to hospital.

SHOPS AND SCHOOLS CLOSED.

Since yesterday Mr. Craig, Deputy Inspector General of Police has been personally supervising all police arrangements in the city. Apart from a few shops in the eastern part of the city, almost all shops are closed, and all schools and colleges are closed "sine die." With a view to preventing College students from coming out some hostels have been locked up. Hitherto about 100 people have been arrested.

ALARMING SITUATION.

LATER.

The situation as regards communal riots continues to be alarming. In spite of strong military pickets in the affected areas pedestrians are being attacked here and there. Shops in the Western part of the city have been closed. The house of Lalchand Dhubi at Bakshi bazaar was attacked by Mahomedans. Lalchand offered them Rs. 100 if they would go away without molesting the inmates but the attackers took the money and looted the house taking with them about Rs. 300 in cash. Before they left the house they stabbed Lalchand and his brother who are now lying in the Mitford Hospital. Some of these Mahomedans are also reported to have extorted money from other Hindu residents of the locality.

An old Mahomedan is reported to have been assaulted by Hindus at Rahamatganj.

The police have effected a large number of arrests mostly for violating orders under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C.—A. P.

A WONDERFUL STONE.

QUEER MOVEMENTS WHEN FLOATING ON WATER

Mr. K. M. Thakore writes as follows from Dabhoi:—

Shrimad Shankaracharya of the Govardhan Math is staying here for the monsoon. He has with great difficulty obtained from the Himalayas a piece of stone (called "Gomati Shila" in the Devi Puran) weighing about 2 1|2 lbs. The most wonderful feature of this piece of stone is that despite it posessing all the other natural qualities of an ordinary stone (specific gravity 1.9), it floats on the surface of water. When put into a vessel brimful of water it at first sinks to the bottom, but soon afterwards it comes to the surface and begins to float. Another strange feature of this piece is that it hardly remains still even on the surface of water but runs from one direction to another as if it is alive, even though kept in a close quite place undisturbed by any wind.

The stone is kept open to all for inspection without any sort of fees. Swamiji is staying here till the middle of the next month.

The police arrested a sweeper in the compound of a Nabha house, Lahore, on a charge of assaulting a woman and her child with an iron rod killing the latter and severely wounding the former. The sweeper later attempted to commit suicide, but was unsuccessful.—A.P.

ECHO OF SPENCE CASE.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION'S VIEWS

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

The Council of the European Association has addressed the Government of India, Bengal, and Assam, regarding the case of Mr. J. Spence. The representation states: "Now that this matter has passed through the last court in which it can be agitated it is possible for the European Association to express its views on what, in the opinion of a large body of European community in India, has amounted to an unwarrantable persecution of Mr. Spence.

After briefly recalling the facts of the case in connection with the death of a cooly it states: Evidence shewed that he was so accused not only wrongly but as a result of what must appear to an impartial observer to have been a conspiracy to convict him on a false charge. Another aspect of the case was that re-examination could be rendered possible having regard to the fact that the Magistrate who originally tried him was emphatically of opinion that it was deliberately false.

A SIMILAR CASE.

The District Magistrate before whom the case was argued entirely confirmed the trying Magistrate's views and the Bench of the High Court sustained his conclusion. Assuming that the District Magistrate was acting in a strictly legal manner in issuing orders for further enquiry in the absence of any explanation as to the existence of any special reasons one was forced to the conclusion that he was influenced by consideration of "Indian opinion" loudly voiced in certain newspapers and by the fact that a European was accused of causing the death of an Indian. The same remark applied to the case of Mr. Wilson in Sylhet who was accused of causing the death of a cooly and against whose sentence of fine of two hundred rupees, the Assam Government appealed to the High Court and got a retrial ordered. The latter resulted in a precisely similar sentence and one was forced to the conclusion that the authorities, while not exceeding their strictly legal powers, were being influenced by consideration of a section of the Indian opinion.

EXTRA JUDICIAL CONSIDERATION.

The tendency of officials to be influenced by extra judicial consideration was causing the gravest apprehesion amongst Europeans and the isolated position of those employed in the outlying districts would expose them to a serious risk if this tendency was not immediately corrected. The Association did not, for one moment, claim that Europeans were entitled to exceptional treatment in their favour, but it did claim that they should not receive exceptional treatment to their detriment. At present there was a growing feeling that the scales were weighted against them.—A.P.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT AT MURDER

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 10.

Last night Mr. Zameruddeen, senior Deputy Collector of Allahabad, while sleeping in his porch, was shot at by some unknown person who made good his escape. Mr. Zameruddeen was found to be wounded on his right side and the bullet was found on the bed. The injury is slight.—A. P.

T ANS COMMIT SUICIDE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

The City Coroner held an inquest touching the death of W.R.C. Fink who was found dead in his room on August 22 with gunshot wound in temple and a revolver lying close by. The jury gave a verdict of suicide by shooting

Another inquest was held on the body of F.R. Scott who was found hanging in his room the same morning. Evidence showed that the deceased has been drinking heavily the previous night. The jury found the deceased committed suicide by hanging.

DEPRESSED CLASSES AND COMING ELECTIONS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ANKLESWAR, Sept. 10.

On the 10th afternoon a public meeting of the representatives of the depressed classes especially of Bhils of Gujarat and Khandesh assembled under the auspices of the Bhil Panchayat South Gujarat and the Bhil Seva Samaj at Ankleswar under the presidentship of Mr. Chhaganlal Kalidas, an educated and influential Bhil merchant. It was resolved to pray to the Governor of Bombay to nominate Mr. N. N. Anklesaria Bar-at-Law as a representative of the depressed classes in the coming Council.

FROM RAILWAY BREACHES

Jodhpur, September, 10.—Serious breaches have occurred between Balotra and Tilwara and transhipment is not possible.

Divisional Superintendent, N. W. Railway, Delhi, wires under date September 10:—Repairs to breach on Kalka Simla Railway at mile 47|41 between Shogi and Kathlighat were partially completed but more rain has caused further falls and through communication is not now expected till midday on the 11th. In the event of more rains further delay in restoring the line will occur. Meanwhile transhipment of all trains is being arranged.

HYDERABAD (Sind), September, 10.—Owing to heavy rain and rise in river level, the embankment of the town of Ketibunder on the Indus was breached and there was imminent danger of the town being submerged, but fortunately the breach has been repaired.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SLANDER OF WOMEN IN INDIA

AN IMPORTANT DECISION

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice Sir Amberson Marten and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemp).

Heerabai Jehangir Mistry—Appellant, Original Plaintiff.

versus.

Dinshaw Edulji Karkaria—Respondent, Original Defendant.

This was an appeal arising out of the judgment of Mr. Justice Crump dismissing the plaintiff's suit for damages for slander on the ground that so far as the Parsis are concerned, slander of women is not actionable per se. The plaintiff is a married woman, and the defendant had in open court made allegations of adultery against her. The plaintiff prosecuted the defendant and secured his conviction. Subsequently she filed this suit in the High Court claiming Rs. 10,000 as damages. The defendant in his written statement raised various contentions, but at the hearing he tendered an apology and offered to pay Rs. 1000 to the plaintiff. The offer was not accepted; and the defendant then contended that the parties to the litigation being Parsis to whom English common law applied the plaintiff was not entitled to any relief without proof of special damages. This contention of the defendant was upheld by Mr. Justice Crump and the suit was dismissed with costs.

The plaintiff on appeal, contended that English law applied to the Parsis only so far as it is applicable to local conditions, that the rule of English law as to slander not being actionable per se was denounced by eminent English judges as "barbarous" and "very cruel", and was ultimately abrogated by the Slander of Women Act 1891; and that, therefore, this artificial rule should not be extended to India. The defendant contended that the said rule of English law was quite sound; and that in applying English common law to Parsis, this rule should also be applied to Parsis.

At the suggestion of the Court a further question was argued as to whether the slander in the suit would be actionable per se as it imputed on the part of the plaintiff the abetment of a criminal offence viz. adultery.

The Hon. the Chief Justice in delivering judgment held that the English Common Law applied to the Parsis and on the analogy of English Law slander of women was not actionable per se amongst the Parsis. But an imputation of a crime was actionable per se under the English Common Law and would therefore be actionable per se amongst the Parsis. Adultery is a crime in India, and although abetment of adultery was not punishable under the Indian Penal Code, it was none the less the abetment of a crime. Allegations of adultery against a wife were, therefore, actionable per se amongst the Parsis. As regards the wider question of slander of women in India His Lordship expressed the opinion that the Indian Legislature should consider the advisability of enacting in India a measure like the Slander of Women Act in England.

Mr. Justice Kemp expressed the opinion that although English Common Law applied to Parsis, it would be unreasonable to extend to Parsis the rule that Slander of Women was not actionable per se. His Lordship agreed with the Hon. the Chief Justice as regards the imputation of adultery against a wife being actionable per se.

The appeal was therefore allowed and the plaintiff was awarded Rs. 1000 as damages with costs throughout but not exceeding Rs. 1000.

Mr. P. B. Vasha with Mr. Manekshaw, instructed by Messrs. Wadia Gandhy and Co. appeared for the appellant.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Pandia, instructed by Messrs. Pandia and Co. appeared for the respondent.

A Jubbupore message says—It is understood that a number of prminent public men in the Central Provinces have represented to the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, President of the Servants of India Society, that Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar's joining the Congress Swarajya Party is inconsistent with his position as a member-in-charge in this Province of the Society and that it is undesirable that he should control as such the policy of the "Hitavada," the official organ of the Servants of India Society.—A.P.

(Continued from page 6.)

of Cotton. The remedy thus will prove worse than the disease.

LUKEWARM POLICY NO GOOD.

In conclusion my Board consider it proper once more to say a plain word even at the risk of repetition. They are convinced that for placing the Indian Cotton Textile industry at a sound and progressive footing, Government will have to keep constantly before their mind's eye, the true and abiding interests of this and other national industries. A lukewarm policy is no good. Nothing can come out of some times feebly favouring the indigenous industries and at others yielding to pressure from Manchester and at still others vacillating between loyalty to a political colleague—Japan—and duty to the National interests. What is wanted is a strong, nationalistic attitude aiming at maximum development of the premier industry of the country in common with other industries occupying different stages of development.

PROTECTION FOR MILL INDUSTRY

WANTED A STRONG NATIONALISTIC POLICY

MARWARI CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATION

The Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, have submitted a memorandum to the Tariff Board on the question of the present depression in the Indian cotton textile industry. After reviewing at length the past and present condition of the industry, the Board of the Chamber have set forth what they consider to be the most suitable methods calculated to remedy the present depressing condition of the industry. They say:—

The Board are of opinion that the industry is badly in need of protection which will continue to be so for some time to come, especially in view of the policy of Government to keep exchange at 1/6d. to the rupee. Besides the protection of a somewhat permanent nature, for the reasons stated above, it will be necessary to provide for the imposition of temporary Import duties on yarn and piece-goods imported from Italy, Japan and other countries with depreciated exchanges, to the extent of the fall in the value of those exchanges, from their pre-war parity. My Board are also strongly of opinion that the prevalent method of imposition on all yarn and piece-goods without giving special consideration to the needs of the industry as upto this time developed, is seriously defective. For instance the duty on yarn of counts below 32 should be effectively high and the duty on yarn of counts ranging between 40s and 32s may be a little lower, but must be sufficiently protective, whereas the duty on yarn of over 40 counts may be allowed to stand at the present rate. Similarly in case of piece-goods the highest duties should be levied on the qualities of piece-goods which directly compete with Indian mill-made goods and which effectively handicap the industry from making further developments.

Taking a comprehensive view of the situation my Board feel that the duty of 13 per cent. in addition to the present 11 per cent. as demanded by the Mill-owners' Association is none too high. From the close experience of the conditions of the industry for some time past, the Board are convinced that to afford the industry just a working capacity a 13 per cent. import duty is but essential.

BURDEN OF TAXATION.

As stated above taxation should also be lightened. The first step in the direction would be immediate abolition of Town Duty on cotton and Import duties on machinery and mill stores. Government should reduce Railway freights on all Indian Cotton Textile goods for carriage between the important production and consumption centres in the country. Further, Government should prevail upon the Shipping Companies to reduce the shipping freights to all markets where Indian mill made yarn and piece-goods are exported.

The Board attach much importance to their suggestion of establishing a Cotton Textile Board on the lines discussed in the foregoing pages. They also feel that the Board should impress upon the Mill-owners that in fairness to the public at large they must resolve as it has been their tendency lately that Managing Directors shall charge commission only on profits and not on production in any case.

WAGES.

The Board have considered the suggestion as to the necessity of reducing wages of labour and has come to the conclusion that although wages have considerably risen since the war and cost of living has to a certain extent fallen since 1922, it is highly undesirable to reduce wages. My Board want to draw the attention of the Tariff Board to the fact that making full allowance for the inefficiency of Indian labour as compared to Japanese or European labour the pre-war wages in Indian Mills were very low indeed. A step in the right direction would be to make an organised effort to raise the standard of living of the labourer. If the mill-owners and the Central Labour organization could co-operate with mutual goodwill and try, in concert, measures for increasing the efficiency of the Indian labour nothing could be better.

HEDGE CONTRACTS.

My Board have noted that the Mill-owners' Association have in their evidence before the Tariff Board complained against the so-called 'narrowness' of the existing five hedge contracts of the Bombay Cotton Futures Market and recommended the merging of these into one hedge contract. The complaint appears to my Board to have arisen out of a misunderstanding of the history of the cotton market in India and betray on the part of the Association a lack of comprehensive outlook.

The merger suggested would not remove the chances of speculation. Speculation there shall be, even if the idea is carried into execution, but of a nature most detrimental to the poor producers of cotton of the country. The magnitude of the probable injury to the Indian cotton growers can be ganged from the fact that about 20 lakhs bales of cotton are annually exported out of India. Another effect of amalgamation of the existing contracts into one, would be that the balance of speculation will largely be in the bearish side and the market will be faced with recurring 'bear raids.' The present arrangement of contract is, in my Board's opinion, the happy mean arrived at after careful and comprehensive consideration and represents the collective wisdom of the whole trade. And more a slightly lower level of the price of Indian cotton will ultimately be harmful rather than otherwise to the Cotton Mill Industry itself as the foreigners would also get Indian cotton at the same cheaper rate.—which would place the Cotton Mill Industry at a comparative disadvantage in the matter of cost of production, and also because the purchasing capacity of the farmers will be reduced to the extent of the reduction in the price

(Continued in column 5.)

BOUNTY BETTER THAN PROTECTION.

EFFECT OF NEW EXCHANGE POLICY.

EVIDENCE IN BOMBAY CONCLUDED.

TARIFF BOARD STARTS FOR AHMEDABAD.

The last two Bombay witnesses examined by the Indian Tariff Board on Saturday were Mr. C. S. Deole and Mr. D. N. Sirur. Mr. Deole was not in favour of import duty, but suggested bounty to be paid to the mill-owners from the general revenue. Mr. Sirur did not complain of internal competition, but urged the Board to recommend the Government to levy export duty. On other questions he agreed with the recommendations of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association. He also gave some details of the working of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., with which he was connected, and said the operatives had the benefit of a provident fund which was given after seven years.

Mr. C. S. Deole, of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science, was examined by the Indian Tariff Board on Saturday.

Examined by the Chairman witness said the institute he belonged to was established in 1917. It had a membership of 80. It dealt with Indian economic problems and sociology in a scientific manner.

The Chairman said he himself was a Fellow of the Royal Economic Society and he failed to see how the Institute of Political and Social Sciences could express views on the subject of textile industry.

Mr. Deole said they had studied the questions of exchange and protection.

Chairman: How many members are there on your Committee?

Witness: 15.

Q.: Out of 15 how many agreed with the statement you have prepared?

A.: Eight.

Further asked by the Chairman witness said he was in favour of bounty and against protective duty. He also asserted that imported goods were given facilities by the railway companies in the country which were denied to indigenous goods.

The Chairman asked witness to substantiate this statement by facts and statistics which witness promised to send.

IMPROVEMENT OF LABOUR.

Asked his views in regard to the improvement of labour, witness said Government should create the atmosphere and start a school for the workers. The school should be subsidised by the mill owners.

Questioned by Raja Har Kishan Kaul whether 1/6 exchange handicapped the mill industry, witness said if it was stabilised and fixed it won't harm much provided it was brought in consonance with the world's prices.

To Mr. Subba Rao witness said everywhere else Government helped industries and if Government helped in this country it would be in no way novel.

THE EFFECT 1/6 EXCHANGE.

To Mr. Muzmudar witness admitted that at 1/6 exchange the ryots would suffer to the extent of Rs. 1-8 per pound. But this suffering he considered transitory. If import duty was imposed, witness said the high price would be divided among the people according to their capacity. He suggested giving bounty from general revenue.

In the course of his statement witness said:—The currency system and practice of India has, since 1893, been unsatisfactory. It has been neither automatic nor simple and, therefore, in abnormal times it has always caused trouble and loss.

When in 1893 the rupee was broken from its silver parity, Government ought to have done something to prevent the disturbance likely to be caused in Indian cotton trade with China. The exchange fluctuations have, no doubt, affected the mill industry, especially those due to fixing of the rupee at 2s. in 1920, which has caused immense loss to the country along with the mill industry.

GOVERNMENT'S FREE TRADE POLICY.

The British policy in India has been that of free trade. Therefore, they never bothered themselves with protection. Now that almost every country has adopted a protective policy, the British Government also had to do the same. The result is that colonies including India are now allowed to use the weapon of tariff. Tariff by itself does not help industries unless it is supported by effective machinery, efficient management, freight facilities, etc. The British Government have neglected to do all these things so far as India is concerned.

The present difficulty has arisen on account of slump in the cloth market. Heavy stocks have accumulated and the mills are reported to be losing. This is attributed to the depreciated exchanges of foreign countries especially Japan and to Japanese mills being allowed to work two shifts for 20 hours a day and to employ women and children at night.

The London-Japan cross rate is quoted at 1s. 11 13/16d., while the rupee exchange is quoted at 1s. 6d. The Rupee-Yen exchange is quoted at 133 rupees per 100 Yen. That shows that the Rupee-Yen exchange is at gold parity and we are unable to understand how the present exchange rate is advantageous to Japanese exporters to India. Moreover, it cannot be maintained that a depreciation of the standard of value permanently stimulates exports.

INDIAN AND JAPANESE LABOUR.

As regards Japanese working two shifts and employing women and children at night, it is a question of fact and must be ascertained. Besides we do not know how far India can legitimately claim to equalize labour conditions in Japan, as, in some quarters, it is felt that the Conventions of the International Labour Conference are intended to some extent at least, to guard the industries in the West against the effects of cheap labour in the East.

If, however, Japan has, as alleged, certain advantages such as low exchange, freight facilities, etc., what is India to do? Is she to sit quiet and leave the industry to take care of itself? No, this cannot be. It is a national industry and must be protected at any cost. If the British Government were nationally disposed they would at once develop the Indian Mercantile Marine, secure the facilities of railway rates, improve machinery and method, make labour efficient and thus make the industry so strong that it would not only not mind competition from Japan, but hold its own in the world competition. It would not stop even at this, but would do its best to see that machinery is made in India, as "the source of machinery is a significant clue to the position of an industry as a whole." Machinery made on native models and with native genius is certainly more efficient. But as this does not seem to be practicable in the immediate future, India may do whatever is possible, though it is true that when an industry is threatened by adverse conditions, it is forced "to put its best foot foremost." Methods improve, plants change hands and gain in efficiency. But it is not without risks and India cannot afford to take them.

Protective import duties suggest themselves as the first remedy. They will achieve their purpose only if they are comparatively high. But, in that case, they will raise prices and affect consumption which in turn will affect the industry prejudicially. As the Japanese competition is confined only to narrow limits, duties on all imports may go beyond the limits of their purpose. Besides, it must not be forgotten that Protective duties have a tendency to stick on. In such cases, therefore, a bounty is better than a duty as it makes a better impression not only on general public but on producers.

MR. D. N. SIRUR'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. D. N. Sirur of Messrs. N. Sirur and Co. Agents, Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd. was then examined. He said there were 40,000 spindles and 500 looms working in his mill. Witness said he was a member of the Millowners' Association. He agreed with the Bombay Millowners Association in regard to the import duty. He however, favoured, export duty on cotton as expedient and scientific. He did not think it would provoke opposition from the United Kingdom since it used only a small quantity of Indian cotton. To Raja Har Kishan Kaul witness said he bought cotton from Mysore. He found it cheaper than elsewhere. In the boom period his mill paid 40 per cent. dividend while last year it was 16 per cent.

ADVANTAGES OF UP-COUNTRY MILLS.

Replying to the Chairman, witness said the up-country mills were doing better than the Bombay mills because they had certain advantages. He thought, however, that successful working of a mill depended on its reserve and efficiency. Witness did not mind internal competition but he thought to meet Japanese competition which was always for cutting down prices, some sort of protection for Indian industry was necessary.

To Mr. Muzumdar witness said his mill paid Rs. 30 to a weaver, and Rs. 15 to a spinner. The electric current charges were also slightly lower than in Bombay. For water taxes he had not to pay anything as the mill had its own water tank. The labour was on the whole efficient. The operatives were engaged by the weaving master and not by the jobbers. He did not think Works Committee were necessary as men preferred to go to the masters with their complaint rather than the Committee. The mill had provident fund. The operatives were not penalised if they were absent by previous permission or sickness. The provident fund was given after seven years.

CAUSES OF DEPRESSION.

In the course of his statement witness said the present depression in the industry was due to (1) high cost of manufacture (2) high railway freight on raw materials and manufactured goods (3) heavy taxation (4) foreign competition particularly of Japan.

HIGH COST OF MANUFACTURE.

The principal items of cost are under heads of labour and stores. We do not think any reduction in wages is possible in view of the still high cost of living prevailing in the country. The rise in wages as compared with the wages before the war is about 100 per cent. as against the rise of about 55 per cent in the cost of living in 1925 as reported by 'Labour Gazette'. In the matter of stores, we have entirely to depend on imports from foreign countries and therefore any reduction in the cost thereof is beyond the control of the Industry.

HIGH COASTAL AND RAILWAY FREIGHT.

The coastal freight from Bombay to Calicut, Tuticorin and Calcutta is Rs. 14 per ton on cotton as against 14s. (official 17—1926) from Bombay to Liverpool and about Rs. 12 1|2 per ton from Bombay to Japan. Similarly freight on piece-goods from Bombay to Calcutta is Rs. 7-8-0 less 10 per cent per ton and to Madras Rs. 11 less 10 per cent as against 14s. (officially quoted 17) from Liverpool to Calcutta and about Rs. 10 per ton from Japan to Calcutta. As regards Railway freight, while it is kept fairly low from Port to Port to compete with Steamship Companies, the rates are kept at a high level in areas where there is no competition to meet with either from rival Railway Companies or from coastal service. For these reasons although cotton is apparently at the doors of the Mills and consuming markets for piece-goods and yarn close by, Indian Mills have no real advantage over Mills in foreign countries. These anomalies have to be removed and charges for transport by coastal service and by rail should be maintained on an economic basis governed by no considerations other than that of distance both on cotton and yarn and cloth.

HEAVY TAXATION.

The Industry is also handicapped by excessive taxation. Being dependent entirely on foreign countries for stores and machinery, the incidence of import duties on the Industry is heavy enough. The most inequitable of the taxes is however the Super-tax on Companies. Since this tax is collected from the individual assessees, assessment thereof on Company's profits involves indirect taxation on the individual Shareholders whose income is not liable to Super-tax and double taxation in the case of Shareholders who are assessed Super-tax on their individual incomes.

FOREIGN COMPETITION

Particularly of Japan, is the real crux of the subject matter of the enquiry. Japan has not only made inroads in the foreign markets served by India, but has been cutting down prices of yarn and cloth of Indian Mills in India itself. Her exports of yarn and cloth to India are no doubt a small fraction of India's requirements, but this fact serves only to indicate to what extent the Indian Mills have to sacrifice to keep in their hands the home markets. If the Indian Mills have been able to prevent the Japanese goods coming in to any considerable extent, it is only by reducing their prices below the prices of Japanese goods. Although the Industry has long been established in India it is bound to suffer so long as it is not offered protection against such competition by adopting an effective tariff so that the goods which Indian Mills make shall not be open to the unfair competition of Japanese Mills. Opinions differ as to what should be the scientific method of Tariff protection. In our opinion an export duty on cotton would be more expedient and effective than any increase on import duty on piece-goods and yarn. Value of cotton exported to Japan in 1924-1925 was Rs. 45,88,13,000 as against Rs. 10,33,93,000 value of piece-goods and yarn imported into India. From these figures it is clear that Japan is taking over four times in value as much raw cotton as it exports manufactured goods into India; and with the cheap cotton it is buying in India it has not only captured foreign markets which were fed by our Mills, but is a keen competitor in our home markets. Therefore the most effective method of remedying this state of things would be to put an export duty on cotton to an extent which will give substantial relief to the Indian Mills.

It is argued by some that the export duty on cotton will tend to lower the prices of the cotton cotton crop in India with the result that the agriculturists will suffer. The prices are generally governed by the law of supply and demand. The very fact that Japan is taking a considerable portion of Indian cotton for its requirements shows that it pays her to buy Indian cotton and she will continue buying inspite of any export duty. The levy of a reasonable export duty on cotton will not result in diminishing the Japanese demand for Indian cotton for any considerable time and therefore it will not affect the interest of the growers in any way. Moreover it is in the interest of the country to export more of its manufactured goods than raw material and it should therefore be the aim of the Indian agriculturists to regulate the crops to meet the home consumption primarily, so that they may be in a position to demand a fair price for their produce rather than place themselves at the mercy of the exporters by over production of any commodity. The area under cotton cultivation is only about 3.55 per cent. of total cultivated area of land in India and as such it should not be difficult for the agriculturists to regulate the supply of cotton for the country's demands which will entitle them to a reasonable return.

At this stage the examination of Bombay witnesses was concluded. The Indian Tariff Board will leave for Ahmedabad on Sunday and examine witnesses there on Monday. They will come back to Bombay on the 18th and start for Madras the same day and examine witness from 20th—24th inst. From Madras they will go to Calcutta, Cawnpore and Delhi and arrive in Bombay on the 11th October when they will examine the representatives of the Millowners' Association again.

A Hyderabad message of the 11th instant says:—A dacoity has been committed at Kotri Kabir in Kandiaro taluka in the Nawabshah District. It is alleged that six dacoits surrounded the house of Abdul Kadir Pirzada and wounded his brother Ghulam Nabi who is now being treated in the civil hospital, Sukkur, and that the dacoits then decamped with property valued at about Rs. 2,500. The Deputy Superintendent of Police Naushahrao division followed the alleged culprits to Gulshah where some arrests were made. —A. P.

THE ANGORA TRIAL.

MOTIVE BEHIND THE PLOT.

ACCUSED CROSS-EXAMINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

STAMBOUL, Aug. 15.

During the Trial at Angora, the Tribunal of Independence has all along been trying to find whether the Smyrna Plot was not hatched by the culprits in co-operation with some foreign Power, but it did not succeed in its efforts till the last week when two French spies, Ahmed and Havny by name and Tunisians by birth, were arrested in Babkesar. The papers and documents, found on them, go to prove conclusively that the culprits in that dastardly plot were acting in unison with their foreign paymasters. This disclosure brings a new aspect of the whole conspiracy into limelight. The following quotations from the papers of these spies, will show the reader that a restoration of the monarchy was planned by the murderous plotters of the Smyrna conspiracy.

In answer to one of their communications, the spies are directed to act by the Headquarters in this manner. Enough of spying has been done. Now to the real business (i.e. murder of the President)! The British sent Mustafa Saghir, but could do nothing. We hope you will prove a Mustafa "Kabir," (a greater one). In one of their despatches which was not sent to the Headquarters, the spies say:—"Had the plot succeeded in Smyrna, we would at once have sounded the "Imperial March."

The first of these quotations shows that these spies were, indeed, sent to murder the Ghazi Pasha and the second one establishes that they were the accomplices of the murderous gang of Smyrna who were scheming for a 'coup d'etat' in order to restore Monarchy in Turkey. The plot has thus thinkened and the investigations shall have to be more thorough. It is said that the plotters had proposed to Mahmud Mukhtar Pasha, the War Minister in Izzet Pasha's Cabinet after the Armistice of the Great War, to form the government after the success of their Coup. Mukhtar Pasha is at present in France and has been asked by the Tribunal to depose what he knows about this allegation.

Let us wait and see what other sensations are in store.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

During the week-end, the most prominent of the accused as Dr. Nazim Bey, one of the founders of the Committee of Union and Progress (C.U.P.), Javid Bey, the ex-Financial Minister, Hosein Jahid Bey, the ex-Editor of the "Tanin", and Nail Bey, a Secretary of the C. U. P., were cross-examined.

Dr. Nazim Bey had been in exile with Talaat Pasha and Enver Pasha like Nail Bey. He corroborated the statement of Azmi Bey (quoted last week by me), that the activities of the leaders abroad were meant to lessen the Allied pressure thrown upon Turkey. He further said that Enver Pasha had informed Ali Fuad Pasha, the then Turkish Ambassador in Moscow, that he was ready to work under Mustafa Kemal Pasha. But later when one of his messengers was imprisoned by the Nationalists in Anatolia, Enver Pasha got enraged. At this point the President of the Tribunal retorted that Enver Pasha's messenger was making propaganda on behalf of the "Soviets Party" (another name of the C.U.P.) and hence was put under lock and key. Continuing his statement, Dr. Nazim said:—"Enver Pasha wanted to smuggle himself into Anatolia, but I and Talaat Pasha opposed him saying that it would create a split in the Nationalist movement and later when Enver Pasha insisted upon carrying out his resolve, I went and informed Ali Fuad Pasha of his intentions which were directed against Anatolia." At this stage the President again interrupted him and said:—"Kuchuk Talaat had deposed that Dr. Nazim was persistingly demanding the revival of the C.U.P." The accused contradicted this statement of K. Talaat's and denied that he ever intended to act against Angora.

Javid Bey had to withstand a vigorous examination by the President on account of the Programme of the C.U.P. formulated in his house and inspite of all his efforts to show himself innocent of any ulterior purpose, could not convince the court of the harmlessness of his Post-War activities. The only argument he could bring in to his aid was that the programme was to be put into practice after the Ghazi had approved of it and hence there was nothing objectionable in formulating it. "As the Pasha did not approve of it," he concluded, "it remained in the dust-bin, and no secret steps were taken for putting it into force." Hosein Jahid Bey's arguments were also of a similar nature and both of them admitted that the C.U.P. was suppressed by its General Congress and that none, therefore, could act in its name.

Nail Bey's statement had the following remarkable sentence:—"One day in Moscow, Enver Pasha told to Biha Shakir Bey, one of his confederates: 'When as War Minister I was raising Mustafa Kemal Pasha's rank you tried to dissuade me from doing it saying that Kemal was my enemy. At that time I had said not to mind it, for Kemal was destined to serve the country one day. And to-day, you see that he has saved the Turkish Nation." Nail Bey contradicted the damaging statement of Laz Ismail (who was hanged in Smyrna) that Nail was named to capture the Stamboul Police Headquarters after the Smyrna murder and the subsequent coup.

P.S.

The Turkish Chamber of Commerce has requested the Minister for Commerce to close down the Foreign Chambers of Commerce, existing as autonomous institutions in Turkey and reminding one of the accursed days of the "Capitulatory Regime." The Minister has accepted the request and has informed the British, French, Italian and American Chambers either to give up this designation and work under the name of a Trade Association, which does not imply autonomous powers, or to clear out of Turkey.

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ISLANDS OF ROMANCE.

HALF-CASTES OF THE PACIFIC

The devastation of Palmerston Island by a tidal wave has called attention to one of the romantic settlements in the Pacific. William Marsters, a British adventurer, settled there in 1862 with his Polynesian wives, and its population to-day consists of about one hundred of their descendants, who have been reduced to a most primitive condition. The great wave destroyed practically everything in the island and carried away even their fishing lines and hooks, so that they had to catch fish with their hands, and, until assistance arrived, supplement their meagre fare with fallen coconuts.

The nearest parallel to Palmerston, in the Pacific, is probably Pitcairn, the oldest British colony in the southern hemisphere after Sydney and Norfolk Island. Its inhabitants are descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty, who settled there in 1790, taking with them six Polynesian men and a dozen women. Twice attempts have been made to drag them away from the island. In 1831 they were taken to Tahiti, but the change was not liked, and they all went back. A quarter of a century afterwards Sir William Denison, then Premier of New South Wales, sent the Morayshire, which removed all the inhabitants, then 194, to Norfolk Island, the one-time "Hell of the Pacific", which had been left empty by the removal of the convicts. Though Norfolk Island suited them better than Tahiti, some of them grew homesick and returned, and the descendants of the original pitcairners are now divided between these two lonely islands, over 3,000 miles apart.

They still speak among themselves a patois derived in the main from the language of the Tahitian women whom the mutineers took to the island, and most of them also speak English fairly well. Some years ago they adopted the religion of the Seventh Day Adventists, who have a missionary there. There is no postal system. The islanders hand their letters to passing ships, often leaving it to the officers or passengers to pay the postage.

A COMPANY ISLAND.

Some of the Pacific islands had a very large native population in the old days, but disease has decimated them. Amongst the few hundreds that now for the most part form their population there are often to be found one or two whites, and sometimes five or six. There is one island, Malden, peopled solely by the employees of the Malden Island Proprietary Company, whose duty it is to collect guano and prepare it for shipment. They live in wooden houses which are described in Stewart's "Handbook of the Pacific Islands" as very roomy and comfortable. Everything required for their use is imported. The island swarms with wild cats, and there are some wild pigs and goats, the descendants of animals turned loose some years ago.

THREE GENERATIONS.

Swain's Island, known also as Jennings' Island, lying some 200 miles N.W. by W. of Apia, Samoa, has been owned continuously since 1856 by three generations of American citizens, and is now the property of Alexander Jennings. In 1856 it was made over to Eli Jennings, gradfather of the present owner, in virtue of supposed rights due to discovery, by the English voyager, Captain Turnbull. Eli Jennings settled on the island with his wife, the daughter of a Samoan chief. The population, when it was last numbered a few years ago, consisted of about thirty adults and some forty children, all Polynesians; or half-castes, who have a church and a resident missionary.

There are many British and American missionaries, of course, scattered about the islands, living either alone or with their families. From the earliest missionaries who went from this country to Mulgrave Island, more generally known as Badu, the natives learned and adopted the old English folk dances.

THE ROSSES OF COCOS.

Romantic settlements in far distant places are not, of course, confined to the Pacific. A well-known case is that of the Cocos and Keeling Islands, in the Indian Ocean. There for more than a century the Clunies-Ross family have lived and ruled among a population which has never numbered more than a few hundred, including a score of Europeans.

In 1825 John Clunies-Ross landed in the islands with Adexander Hare, the son of a London watchmaker, whose desire it was to live the life of an Oriental monarch. Hare took with him his harem and petty Court; Ross was accompanied by his family. The entire company numbered 175, including 20 whites. The joint adventure was not successful, the motives of the two men being entirely different; but after Hare retired to die in Singapore, his courtiers, musicians, harem, and slaves having vanished, Ross laid claim to the whole group of islands, which he ruled for twenty-seven years till his death in 1854.

His son, John George, succeeded him as chief of the Cocos, and in his time the islands were first proclaimed British territory, their chief being appointed Governor. He married one of the islanders, a Malay of Royal Sodo blood, and their six sons all received their education in Scotland. The eldest, George, was studying engineering in Glasgow when he was recalled to help his father in the work of re-establishing the industries of the islands after a severe cyclone had devastated them in 1862. He, too, married a Malay, and through her his influence over the natives was strengthened. He succeeded his father with the official title of "Superintendent of the Cocos and Keeling Islands", and at his death in 1910 he was succeeded by his eldest son, Sydney Clunies-Ross.

There is the famous case, too, to mention no others, of the Brooke family, who for more than eighty years, have ruled in Sarawak, their position as Rajah, having been formally recognised by King Edward.—"The Observer."

According to an Allahabad message of September 10, there is a serious break-down in Allahabad water-supply owing to suction tunnels collapsing and accute water famine is threatened.—A. P.

RAMLILA IN DELHI.

RIVAL FACTIONS

DELHI, Sept. 10.

With a view to enforce co-operation between the two rival parties connected with the Ramlila a number of volunteers belonging to the Sanatana Dharma Mahabhir Dal in Delhi, went in procession from Laxmi Gate of the cloth market via Kharibauli, Fatehpuri, Chandni Chowk and reached Gowrishanker temple where they offered prayers. Should this demonstration of theirs fail to have the desired effect on the two parties it is proposed to offer Satyagraha (civil disobedience) by resorting to hunger strike.—A.P.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA GAZETTE

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

Legislative Department:—Mr. J. Baptista and Dr. K. G. Lohokare have resigned membership of the Legislative Assembly.

Home Department:—Mr. J. H. Wise, I.C.S., is placed on special duty to be appointed as Secretary of the Public Services Commission. The services of Mr. P. E. Commiade, Mr. S. C. Mallik and Mr. G. N. Roy, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal. Mr. Justice Nalini Ranjan Chatterjee, Judge of the Bengal High Court, has resigned.

Finance Department:—Mr. A. F. L. Brayne officiates as Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department.

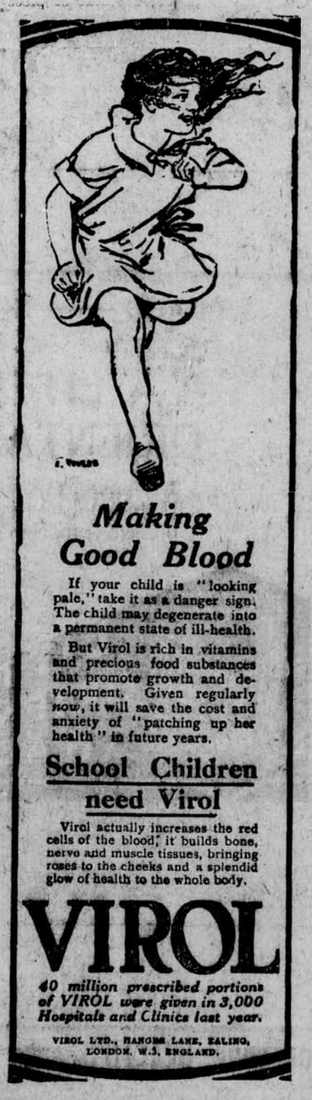
Ecclesiastical Department:—Rev. L. H. L. Baker becomes chaplain on probation on the Indian Ecclesiastical establishment to fill a vacancy in the Lahore diocese.

Education Department:—Mr. H. G. Denehy, I.C.S., has been appointed as officer on special duty in the same department.

Railway Department:—The services of Colonel Sir G. R. Hearn, Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief. The services of Mr. G. G. Sim, Financial Commissioner, Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh from 1st January, 1927. Mr. W. R. Horn, officiating Deputy Agent, has been transferred from the Eastern Bengal Railway to the East Indian Railway as officiating Divisional Superintendent. Major R. H. Stallard officiates as Deputy Agent of the Eastern Bengal Railway.

Labour Department:—Mr. S. Lall, Under-Secretary officiates as Deputy Secretary in Labour Department.—A. P.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce at its last meeting approved of sending a telegram to the Associated Chambers of Commerce, India and Ceylon (Simla) advising its approval of the arbitrary fixing of the exchange at one six per rupee.—A.P.



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